REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,295—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,033 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "BYCULLA," 1,463 Tons, 122 H.P., Commander G. Hamlin, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 2 p m.

The S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,463 Tons, 122 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Melville, to the above ports, via ADEN, on or about the 24th August 1878.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220		60	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	550	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal.

SHE will sail about the 28th instant. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 10th 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS—Captain F. Egger, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd Aug.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
—	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	30th Sept. Monday.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

THE GREATEST LUXURY
In a hot Climate.

PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP,

Pure—Fragrant—Durable—The BEST, for Toilet—Nursery—Shaving.

Recommended in the Journal of Cutaneous Medicine, by the Editor,

Mr. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., as "The most refreshing and agreeable balm for the Skin," used by the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and their Children. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
A blending of the finest old Campbletown and Islay Whiskies, selected for us from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and now largely consumed in India.
Per dozen, Rs. 23.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Soda Water	per dozen	Rs. 0	12
Tonic Water	,,	1	0
Lemonade	,,	1	0
Gingerade	,,	1	0
Potash Water.	,,	0	12
Seltzer Water.	,,	1	0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.

DISCOVERED and SO NAMED, A.D., 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste—Nature's Brain and Nerve Invigorator.

The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Functions, Derangements, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

In Large Bottles at 4s. 6d. each.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR, BAY HOUSE,
32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W.

The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne).

BASE PIRACY.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne being advertised in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of Dr Lalor's Prospectus (published A.D. 1864), and four of his Testimonials, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870; (copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus) sent post free.) The genuine Phosphodyne bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.

The name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and is manufactured only at Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—Treacher & Co., Limited; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; R. Robertson, Ceylon; O'Hara, Bangalore; Llewellyn & Co. Shanghai; and all Medicine Vendors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for the REPAIRS of the Dutch Hopper Steamer PEKALONGAN, No. 6, now lying in Clarke Basin.

Specification of repairs to be seen at the Office of Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee, Dubashes.

Tenders to be handed in at the Office of the undersigned on or before 2 p.m., THURSDAY, 22nd August 1878.

C. KAPP,
Acting Consul of the Netherlands.

W. LISTERMAN,
EUROPEAN GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
32, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to draw attention of the Public to his place of business where he undertakes the repairing and making of all kinds of Jewellery, and also old Gold and Silver Jewellery bought by him at reasonable charges.

Bombay, 21st August 1878.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the GUNESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
THOS. MATHESON, *pro.* Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, August 21, 1878.

DR. KIRBY'S
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS
PILLS.

THESE are exceedingly valuable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterized by Debility, Impoverished Blood, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER, conditions induced by physical and mental OVERWORK, by excessive and prolonged anxiety, worry, dissipation and excesses of various kinds.

It has been found especially useful in NEURALGIA, Nervous Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion.

Brain-workers, Clergymen, Literary and other Professional Men who are habitually overworked, or periodically subject to severe mental strain, derive much benefit from a course of Phosphorus taken in this form.

As a TONIC for CONVALESCENTS recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases, it will be found superior to all other prepations of Iron.

AS BRAIN FOOD there is no substitute for Phosphorus. In medicinal doses, it stimulates all the secretions, especially that of the kidneys, and is found beneficial in Gouty and Rheumatic Affections.

SOLE AGENTS,
B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

		Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

SHIPPING HOUSES at home honor us with their support, as do many of the principal Club Houses.

Permit us to inform the Public that we have
13 assortment of Sherry Wines to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Clarets, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints,
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY
CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, Rs. 10 to 14
FINE BLACK & BLUE SERGE SUITS, Rs. 26.

HUMMUM STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties in Forbes Street and Sonapore Lane.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the late Pestonjee Sookldjee.

Lot No. 1.

(On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises.)

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate, standing and being in Forbes Street, within the town walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on the west by the house of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, on the north formerly by the office of Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell, and on the south by the said Street called Forbes Street, and which premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Executor.

Lot No. 2.

(On MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1877, at 4 p.m., on the premises)

Firstly.—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate in Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and containing by admeasurement 36 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the propery of Pestonjee Sookldjee, on the west by public passage, on the north by public passage and on the south by public passage.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Sonapore, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 110 6-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Honorable Company's drain, on the west by Sonapore Street aforesaid, on the north by the property of Senhor Salvador Agait Vaz, and on the south by the property of Cowasjee Byramjee.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Macfarlane & Gilbert, Solicitors to the Executors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an Experienced Accountant and Correspondent Clerk to keep the Accounts of an Estate. Parsee preferred. Apply with testimonials and stating salary to "H. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of HAMS, just received, J. PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No.				
2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons	Rs. 117	half set	Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior ,, ,,	142	,,	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern ,, ,,	168	,,	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright ,, ,,	160	,,	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved ,, ,,	161	,,	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes ,, ,,	198	,,	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c. &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches ... Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto with foot ditto ditto	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ... from	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ... per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved ... ,, from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RARITY! RARITY!! RARITY!!!

SUPERFINE INDIAN TEA,
DIRECT FROM AN EUROPEAN PLANTATION.

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a small consignment of select, choice, and unassorted Tea from David Maloney, Esq., late of Holta Tea Company, Kangra Valley This rare Tea is guaranteed pure and unadulterated from young and vigorous plants, superior in strength and flavour to Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, and in the best style of manufacture.

In 1 lb. fancy boxes, especially made for presentation, at Rs. 2 per lb.

Samples in tin boxes, 6 annas each.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Constant supplies of various kinds of Indian Teas direct from European Planters. A large stock of Indian Teas always on hand to select from.

WHAT DO WE SMOKE?

"HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS having ANALYSED Messrs. J. F. ALLEN and CO.'S AMERICAN 'RICHMOND GEM,' and other BRANDS of CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, Pronounce them PURE and UNADULTERATED."—*Vide London Press.*

The Pure and Unadulterated
AMERICAN CIGARETTES and SMOKING TOBACCOS
manufactured by
Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.
Are exclusively made from the purest and finest
SUN-CURED NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO.

Hence they can be smoked without fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the tongue. These Tobaccos are entirely free from stems, dust, flavouring, or adulteration of any kind, and are unequalled and renowned for their perfect purity, delicate aroma, and rare fragrance.

Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co.'s "RICHMOND GEM"
CIGARETTES and "RICHMOND GEM" Curly Cut TOBACCO.

And other Brands of Cigarettes and Smoking Tobaccos (the name and trade mark on every package) can now be had of the Wholesale Agents for India:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—The Up-country Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE Seals and Labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness.

From W. & A. GILBEY'S list of 200 varieties, prices for the following are quoted:—

SPARKLING SAUMUR FROM FRANCE.

The introduction of these Champagnes from the Vineyards of Saumur has, owing to the favourable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

		1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Castle Saumur, Silver Foil	per case	24 0	25 0
,, ,, Gold ,,	,,	27 0	28 0
CHAMPAGNES.			
Castle 3 A, Dry	per case	32 0	33 0
,, 4 A. do.	,,	38 0	39 0
STILL HOCK.			
Castle B.		21 0	
SAUTERNE.			
Castle B.		21 0	
COGNAC BRANDIES.			
Castle E. Pale, 17 under Proof		25 0	
Castle F, Pale, Proof, old		27 0	
(L'or Extrait du Vin), proof, extremely old and very rare		35 0	

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

FORBES AND COMPANY.

Local Agent ... W. J. ESSAI,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs. a.
24 4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25 0
25 4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26 0
27 2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28 0
33 0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33 12
31 12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33 0
25 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26 8
27 8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28 8
	Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3 0
	Do. do. for ½ flasks	2 0
27 8	** TWO STARS	28 8
30 8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31 8
40 12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42 8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
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Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street,
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni,
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSE FURNISHED, or UNFURNISHED, on Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, from 1st September, or 1st October 1878. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at Rupees 70 each, SIX SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, nearly new, the property of Government. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Army Clothing, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

SALT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for about 192,000 Indian Maunds of SALT now in Store in the several Government Depôts in the Malabar District.

For particulars see advertisements in the Fort St. George, Malabar and South Canara Gazettes, or apply at the Office of

H. W. BLISS,
Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

August 17, 1878.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES.

THOSE suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford

THE SOUTH OF INDIA OBSERVER.

A BI-WEEKLY PAPER, under new Editorial Management, published in Ootacamund, the Sanitarium of Southern India, and the Head Quarters of the Government of Madras for six months in the year.

The paper contains notices of progress in the Planting Enterprise, and matters of local and general interest.

T. G. DAVIS,
Managing Proprietor, Ootacamund.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FOR SALE, the following valuable CHARGERS and CARRIAGE HORSES, the property of Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., proceeding to England:—

1. "KING DEAR," a very handsome high-caste bay Arab, height 14-2, age 9 years, perfect charger and lady's horse. A large lengthy horse up to weight. Price Rs. 1,500.
2. "RUKUSH," a very handsome powerful iron gray Arab, height 14-3, age 4 years' thoroughly trained charger and lady's horse, an excellent mover and very promising for the Turf. Price Rs. 1,200.
3. "HAROON." } A pair of high-caste chesnut Arab phaeton horses, very handsome and well
4. "SULTAN." } matched, aged; heights 14-2½ and 14-3. No. 3 has a blemished knee. Price Rs. 1,000.
5. "ROYALIST." } A pair of dark bay Australian car-
6. "COMMUNIST." } riage horses (gelding and mare), very good looking powerful horses, in regular work. No. 5 has a blemished knee. Price Rs. 1,200.

The above horses are open to Veterinary Examination.

Apply to Captain STEVENS,
A. D. C., Poona.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!
HYDROPHOBIA!!!
A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,
F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

CYPRUS.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.
Beg to announce that they have
OPENED
A BRANCH HOUSE IN CYPRUS
UNDER EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT,

and are prepared to Offer Facilities there in all Departments of their Banking, Agency, Supply, and Forwarding Business.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s.
CYPRUS BRANCH

will undertake the Disposal of Consignments, the Agency of Merchants and Manufacturers, and Negociations regarding the Purchase and Transfer of Land, Produce, &c.

Letters or Applications should be addressed to 65, Cornhill, London,

OR TO
Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY,
OR
Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in *statu quo.*

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents.* It is simple and *harmless* and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address "GALEN."
Umballa.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1878.

Price Rs. 5; *With Postage,* Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Rose states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit) It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. Eno.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than 'nips,' and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail.* Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. Beral."

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "Fruit Salt" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-Pox, Small-pox, and all fevers or infectious diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—Eno' Fruit Salt, Fruit Saline, or Fruit Powder.—*Sold by Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6s.*

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
TREACHER & COMPANY.
N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st August, 1878.

This having been a Hindoo holiday business here has been almost at a standstill.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held to-day no change was made in the rates of discount.

The London telegrams of yesterday's date report a decline of ⅛ in Consols and ¼ in French Rentes, the former being quoted at 95 and the latter at 111¾. Exchange in India at 60 days' sight is unchanged at 1s. 7 13-16d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at Rs. 79¾ for Fours, Rs. 85 for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 86 for Fives-and-a-half. Bar Silver is slightly firmer, the value of the metal now being 52⅜d. to 52½d. per oz.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday the Colonial Wool sales are reported to have opened with good competition, the closing prices of last sales being firmly maintained; the total quantity to be offered is 12,325 bales. The Coffee market is quieter, and the quotation for Mid. Plantation is 6d. per cwt. lower, being now quoted at 109s. The prices of Good Ordinary Native Ceylon and Mysore are unchanged at 75s. and 80s. per cwt. respectively. The week's landings amount to 800 tons and the deliveries to 1,500 tons; the stock in London is 21,000 tons, and the total stock at European ports is stated to be 116,250 tons. Cocoanut Oil is still advancing, Cochin being now quoted at £62 and Ceylon at £45 per ton. The Market for Linseed is firm at 52s. 6d. per quarter ex-warehouse. Rapeseed is ready at 52s. per quarter.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool yesterday is reported to have closed firm at previous prices; the sales, however, only amounted to 6,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats.

In Manchester the Market for Piece Goods was dull, but the quotations are the same as on Friday last.

The New York telegram of yesterday's date still quotes Mid. Uplands at 12 cents. per lb.; but Futures are 1-16 cent. dearer, being now quoted at 11½ cents. per lb. The receipts at the American ports up to date compare with the previous seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Four days' Receipts	3,000	1,600	3,100
Total since 1st Sept......	4,225,000	3,940,600	4,111,000

Sterling Exchange is again 1-32d. higher, owing to the slight rise in the quotation of the value of Silver. As usual on Wednesday there has been next to nothing doing pending the advice of the allotment of Council Drafts. Advices from Calcutta report rates unchanged at 1s. 8⅜d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, but there is rather more business doing forward, sales being reported at about present rates up to the end of the year. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	.........1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	......1s. 8 3-8d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	......1s. 8 9 32d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	......1s. 8 5-16d.	„
Francs 3 „ „	2·13	„

Rates on Calcutta are unchanged at 100 1 16 to ⅛ for demand and 99¾ for 60 days' sight Paper.

Government Paper is steady at Rs. 96¾ for Fours, Rs. 97 for Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾ for New Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 103½ for Fives-and-a-half.

Shares.—The Market is partially closed for holidays.

Cotton.—There is no change to report in this Market, but owing to a rather firmer feeling in Liverpool dealers are inclined to hold out for slight advance; the demand for Export, however, continues quite of a retail character, and the Mills being fairly well supplied for present requirements are less eager buyers than they were a week ago. Quotations are the same as yesterday, viz:—

F. G. F. Oomrawuttee	Rs. 205 per Candy.
G. F. „	„ 202 „
Good S. G. Dharwar	„ 215 „
G. F. Dhollera	„ 202 „
G. F. Compta	„ 195 „

Linseed is unchanged at Rs. 6·13 per cwt.

In Rapeseed no business has been reported during the day, but prices are unaltered.

Freights are depressed. The nominal rate by steamer for Cotton to Liverpool is 18s. 9d. to £1 per ton, but there is next to nothing doing. For weight the rate is still 15s. per ton.

Coals are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	785
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	72-½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	115

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock........	..	£20	218·3·0	p. c.	295
Do. New £20 Shares........	—	£20	218·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	—	£18	196·5·15	do.	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	960
Alfred Mills Co.......	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.*	1,180
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p.s.	1,900
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	93
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United........	900	1,000	all	35 p.s.*	1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	220
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	70
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	765
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,010
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	860
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern..........	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,135
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	985
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	960
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	890
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,290
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	285
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,325
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,240
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India..........	950	1,000	all	35 p.	935
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld........	600	2,000	all	..	700
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	335
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	750
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,100
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	925
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	810
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,005
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	770

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,020
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	640 xd.
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	510
Indian Press Co........	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	50 do	510
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	925
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	,250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co........	300	500	all	75 p.s.	385 xd.
Imperial Press Co......	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..............	1,125	400	350	40 do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	520
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld......	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co..................	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	585

*Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	885
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited..............	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800§
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,890
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	710
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	320
Malabar Company. Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co..	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	615
Viegas Pateent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1878:

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta.	72476030	11796180	3862799	15658979
Madras	14645335	12080620	...	12080620
Bombay	30494 60	2870 874	2949801	31656675
Allahabad...	778138	11633955	...	11633955
Lahore	435 160	3478685	...	3478685
Calicut	2070815	1804 80	...	18 4080
Coconada....	2764060	2182780	...	2182780
Nagpore. ...	2557950	2645835	...	2645835
Kurrachee...	2297645	877090	...	877090
Akola	1665485	1752155	...	1752155
Total.....	140708320	76358254	6812600	83770854
Invested in Govt. securities under Sec. 17 of the Act.				56932466
Grand Total......				140708320

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Modern, 791 tons, Captain A. Stewart, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

The s.s. Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah and Hoodeida, with a general cargo, and 566 deck passengers.

The s. s. Scio, 929 tons, Captain John Seaborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 18th Aug., with a general cargo, and sixty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain K. M. Mackenly, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg R. Bowman, Mr. Shaik Essav, and thirty-one deck passengers.

The P. and O Co's s. s. Mongolia, 1,584 tons, Captain Coleman, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Aden and Suez, with the following, cargo:—59 packages piece goods, 29 bales twist, 97 cases beads, 5 cases thread, 500 tons coals, 7 packages wine, 11 casks beer, 6 cases saffron, 145 boxes silver, 2 boxes specie, 1 box jewelry, 75 bales cotton, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Scio (s)	Seaborne ..	Kurrachee, Aug 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
21	Berengaria	Littlejohn.......	Calcutta.
	Columbian (s).........	Baldwin........	Jeddah.
	Puttialla (s)...........	Mackanly	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Modern, Stewart, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Vingorla, to Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
16 Poonah (s)............Angore ....Southampton, July 11.
Star of Russia ......Simpson ......London, May 13.
17 Crusader (s) ......Edward ....Colombo, Aug 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16.—Steamer Japan. Ship Zuleika.
Aug. 17.—Steamers Paladin, Rajpootana, Dorunda, and Counsellor. Barque Lurline.

PASSENGERS.

Per Poonah—Mr H Smith. Mr A Atkinson, Mr D Norton. Mr Daw, Mr Sheane, Mrs Cornelius, Dy Surgeon Genl Clutterbuck, Dr Menzies, Mr J Anderson, Mr Lindstedt, Mr S Jones.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Per Star of Russia—City of Paris in Lat 15 N, Long 23 W.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
19 Pachumba (s)........ .... Rangoon.
Colaba (s)............... .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
17 Virginia Schilizzi (s). .... Calcutta.
Socotra (s)............... .... Calcutta.
18 Himalaya (s)............ .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 21.

From Liverpool.

India s—2 hhds and 25 cases portwine and 50 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Laverrier s—1,200 bundles rod iron, Tyebally Essoofally.
Byculla s—25 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Branksome Hall s—78 bundles hoopiron, The Anglo Indian S & W Company.

From London.

Lady Dufferin—1,258 bars iron, L Narayen and Co.; 21 runlets tar, and 10 barrels pitch, The Agra Bank.
Venetia s—20 drums linseed oil, and 1 case copal varnish, Dawoodbhoy Abdool Cader; 3 cases writing paper, Shaik Amed Noordeen; 17 bales strawboard, Greaves, Cotton and Co.; 6 bales printing paper and 1 cask American potash, The Bombay Education Society's Press, 2 cases writing paper, R L Southern.
Lord Falington s—19 cases glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola; 25 bales papers, Mahomedbhoy Jumaloodin; 7 bales printing paper, The Bombay Education Society's Press; 11 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
J C Stevenson s—13 cases whiskey, C Bouneviale and Co.
Mongolia s—15 cases champagne, The Chartered Bank of I A and China.

From Genoa.

Australia s—111 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 52 cases claret, M Balfour.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 21.

For Liverpool.

Stockbridge—200 cwts myrabollams, Noormahomed Lutiff.
Farrie Tucker—250 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff.
Conserts—65 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 15 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 69 bales cotton, Hajee Curim Jan Mamed; 63 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee; 10 bales wool, Dowjee Govindjee.
Branksome Hall s—2,800 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co; 153 bales cotton dropping, Khatow Muckonjee S and W Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For London.

Bokhara s—5 bales woollen carpets, Choonilall Manmohundass; 4 bales woollen carpets, Framjee Sands and Co; 993 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 47 cwts B horns and 3¾ cwts D horns, Hasum Noormahomed; 312 lbs T shells, Allarukhiabhoy Sazan; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 17 cwts D horns, 1 case mother-o-pearl shells and 5 bales skins, Mahomed Allana; 7 cases fishmaws, Ebram Hassam; 9 cases fishmaws, Mitha Munjee; 18 bundles skins, Cadurbux Ellaibux; 33 bales skins, Ahmed Shah Abdool Remon and Co; 1 bale skin, Mahomed Allana; 12 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Meeljee; 7 bales hides, Mahomed Allana; 20 cwts indigo, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 6 bales skins Fuckermahomed Munjee.

For Genoa.

Australia s—99 cwts castor seed, Knoop and Co., 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Venice.

Bangalore s—150 bales cotton, George Lockbart and Co., 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

For Suez.

Bokhara s—21½ cwts dry ginger, Cayemally Tyebally San; 46 cwts pepper, 79½ cwts dry ginger and 9 cwts sandalwood, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

For Calcutta.

Ethiopia s—150 bales cotton, Rehimtoolabhoy Kheraj.

HIGH COURT—August 22.

(Before the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

347-77—Ardaseer and H—Manockjee Limjee M vs Goolbai—Hearn C and L.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Long Causes.

81-78—Rimington, H and C—N M Panday vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Panday—Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Act II of 1874 Fletcher and S. In the matter of the Estate of William A Price deceased Margarette Griffith. Petitioner.

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Moreshwur Raghoonath vs Withuldass Narrotumdas.

Long Causes.

689-77—A F Turner—Sadanund Sbree Crushnajee vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Jefferson and P.

For further hearing.

621-77—M H Khan—C Valabdass and another vs L Walabai and another—Fletcher and S.

Long Causes.

107-78—Muljee and B—N Ludha and others vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn C and L.
132-78—Jefferson and P.—Chubildass Lulloobhoy vs Hajee Ally Mahomed, Hajee A.—Chalk and W.
414-77—Shapurjee and T—William Loudon, vs Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Pardethers—Crawford and B.
592-74—Mr Fletcher—Aba Fureor Beg Mahomed vs Cooverjee Fragjee and other.—Lynch and S.
249-78—Prescot and Winter—Saruswatibai and another vs Fayazbai and another Crawford and B.
325-78—In person—Runsord Bharmull vs Waljee Damjee.
351-78—Craigie, L and O—C H B Forbes and others vs Tullockchund Maneckchund—Rimington, H and C.
352-78—Craigie, L and O—C H B Forbes vs N B Marshall—Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 21.

Swinhey, Lieut, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURES.—August 21.

Moore, Dy Surgn, on duty, to Surat.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 21st August 1878.

Surgeon Major C F Ogilvie, M D, is transferred from the medical charge 14th N I, Belgaum, to 1st N I, Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned officers, R E, are attached to head quarters of the Sappers and Miners:—Major H R Cruickshank and Major J H Bedford.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed their examinations—

In Urdoo, high proficiency, Private Stanley, 2-17th Foot.

In Goozeratee, Lt A L D Fordyce, 8th N I.

In Hindoostanee, higher standard, Sub-Lt D Cole, attached 1st N I; Sub-Lt S M Schneider, attached 2nd N I; Sub-Lt H M Prior, attached 20th N I; Lt A B Mein and Lt G E Even, attached 21st N I; Sub-Lt C H Seddon, attached 28th N I.

In Hindoostanee, lower standard, Lt C B Adams, 60th Foot, and Private Scrivener, 83rd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—6th N I dated Aug 16th Lt T P Geoghegan, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quarter master in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Nuthall.

11th N I, Col M Boyd, second in command, to officiate as commandant, with effect from the 7th May, vice Col Palin on leave. Major G G H Fulton, officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command. Capt W F Hume, Adjutant, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his other duties, with effect from 7th June.

21st N I, dated 13th August, Lt G E Even, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quarter master in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Mein.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars, Lt C J Roberts to Mussoorie from 12th July to 1st October, on urgent private affairs.

68th Foot, Lt H G Way to Hingolee for 30 days, on medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 17.)

The services of Captain G F Young, Wing Officer, 30th N I, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore in addition to his regimental duties.

The services of Mr G K Betham, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Mysore Revenue Survey, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

In anticipation of, and subject to, the approval of H M's Secretary of State for India in Council, the undermentioned officer, who retired from the service, on the 26th June last, is re-appointed to be Deputy Superintendent in the Survey Department, for a further period of four months:—Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H C Johnstone, C B, R S C.

Captain W Loch, Officiating Political Assistant, at Jalna, is transferred to Simla as Personal Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, vice Captain J H Newill, proceeding on furlough.

Lieut M J Meade, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, in Rajputana, is transferred to Jalna as Assistant to the Resident and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, vice Captain Loch.

Mr H Harrison, Adjutant of the Okhamandal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion.

Mr John Dillon is appointed to be Compiler of Post Office Accounts.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieut-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance: Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) S F Graham.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Majors Bushby, Boswell, Waller.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major: Captains William Brereton Birch, Henry Holwell Birch, George Logan, A D O Inglis.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet: Lieut-Colonel W T Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut Gubbins, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Squadron Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Captain H S Stewart, promoted Lieut Sorell, Wing Officer and officiating Adjutant, 4th Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Infantry vice Captain A J Garrett, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe. Lieut-Col Holdsworth, Bengal Infantry, for eighteen months,—one year and sixty-three days on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate.

Lieut-Col Walcott, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

Major F W Grant, Assistant Commissioner, Officiating 1st class, and Judge Small Cause Court, Akola, Hyderabad, private affairs, for sixteen months.

Major A G Owen, Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, private affairs, for six months.

Major A Walker, R A, private affairs, for one year.

Captain (Local Major) H S Clive, R E, urgent private affairs, for six months.

Lieut C A Mercer, Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment, private affairs, for two years.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut S Vandrass, Ordnance Department, is granted leave of absence in India on private affairs to the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment.

Captain J G Stone, R A, Assistant Superintendent of Factories, to officiate as Superintendent, Small Arm Ammunition Factory at Dum Dum, vice Major A Walker, proceeding on furlough.

The services of Lieut Colonel M G Clerk, Bengal Infantry, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Home Department.

The services of Surgeon P M Grant, M D, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Public Works Department.

Lieut R F Moore, R E, is granted 3 months' special leave in India.

The services of Mr G A Anderson, Assistant Engineer, Central System of State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

Captain W H Rathborne, R E, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, having joined at Chatham for duty at the Depot, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr D W McPherson is appointed to the P W Department as Assistant Examiner, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

The following appointments are made in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, consequent on the deputation of Lieut A W Stiffe Engineer and Electrician, on special duty:—Mr H C Mance, Acting Traffic Manager, to be Engineer and Electrician, and to perform the duties of Traffic Manager in addition, until relieved by Mr Gabler. Mr L Gabler, Superintendent, to be Traffic Manager, vice Mr Mance. Mr J Scroggie, Assistant Superintendent, to be Superintendent, vice Mr Gabler.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Mills Cannon, M. B., Bengal Medical Department, in room of Colonel W J F Stafford, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

War Service.

Served in medical charge of Army Head-Quarters during Punjab campaign, 1848-51; present at actions of Ramnuggur, Chillianwalla and Goojerat, medal and three clasps: received thanks of the Supreme Government, as also of the Local Government, North-Western Provinces, for services in Rohilcund and Meerut Division during mutinies, 1857-58; recommended by the Commander-in-Chief for brevet promotion, medal.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon...........28th, 10h., 50·9 m., a.m.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th.	22	......	5 44	6 22	5 47 m, 4 18 a	11 12 m, 11 37 a
Fri.	23	......	5 45	6 21	7 19 m, 6 0 a	0 50 m, ...
Sat.	24	St. Bartholomew.	5 45	6 20	8 33 m, 7 52 a	1 3 m, 2 28 a
Sun.	25	10th Sunday after Trinity	5 45	6 19	9 31 m, 9 7 a	2 25 m, 3 33 a
Mon.	26	......	5 45	6 19	10 8 m, 10 4 a	3 26 m, 4 15 a
Tues.	27	......	5 46	6 18	10 48 m, 10 51 a	4 19 m, 4 56 a
Wed.	28	......	5 46	6 17	11 22 m, 11 36 a	5 1 m, 5 34 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MILLS—July 28th, at his residence, Carisbrooke House, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E., George Mills, Esq., in his 60th year, for some years engaged as Contractor in the construction of parts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Holkar State Railway.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ASHLEY—August 20th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of A. F. Ashley, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COLLETT—August 21st, at Breach Candy Road, Girgaum, Arnold Burrows Collett, in his 67th year.

GREENSHIELDS—August 17th, at Bhosawul, the beloved son of Edward and Mary Greenshields, age 2 years and 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HACKETT—August 16th, at Calcutta, the wife of E. L. Hackett, of a daughter.

MACNAGHTEN—August 10th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Edmund Macnaghten, Esq, of a daughter.

MIDDLETON—August 16th, at Bellary, the wife of Major F. Beckford Middleton, 21st Regt M. I., of a son.

SPARKS—August 15th, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain J. B. Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

WILLIAMSON—August 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of Rev H. D. Williamson, C.M.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARSLAW—SOMERVILLE—July 9th, at Beyrout, by the Rev John Rae, assisted by the Rev W. Scott, William Carslaw, (late of Madras), to Isabella, daughter of R. Somerville, Esq., Beyrout.

MULOCK—BRADDON—August 14th, at Christ Church, Bhaugulpore, by the Rev. J. B. Archer, F. B. Mulock, to Ethel, eldest daughter of E. N. C. Braddon.

DEATHS.

BURTON—August 12th, at Jullundur, Annie M. Burton, the beloved wife of Mr. C. M. Burton.

BURTON—August 13th, at Murree, Gerardine Lilian, infant daughter of Captain Gerard Burton, 9th Regiment, aged 10 months.

ERSKINE—August 13th, at Morar, of enteric fever, Lieut J. F. Erskine, K-C., R.H.A.

GOODSIR—August 17th, at Royapooram, William George, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1878.

His Highness the Maharaja of Indore ought to be saved from his friends, who are certainly not judicious in constantly parading his claim to having been one of the most loyal supporters of the English Government during the crisis of 1857. When the Government of India's cession to him of certain lands, amounting almost to a new territory, in Khandeish, was announced, we expressed our disapproval of the act in plain terms. It did not appear to us that Holkar had done anything to deserve the concession. As a commercial man his position has given him rare opportunities of acquiring enormous wealth; but as a philanthropist, a statesman, a good prince to his subjects, or a giver-away of ample charities, we know nothing of him whatever. It may be very true, as the Government of India has subsequently announced, that for many years past the demarcations of Khandeish and the territory of Indore has been a grievance in Holkar's eyes, and that he has always hungered to get British territory re-adjusted in such a way as would give him more land. We have been told that the country which he desired to possess was rough and unproductive, a land of rock and jungle, sparsely inhabited by a few Bheels, and that it was worthless to the British Government from a fiscal point of view. We have also been informed that at the Delhi Assemblage to celebrate Her Majesty's assumption of the imperial title—an assemblage at which all the princes of India were expected to attend from feelings of pure loyalty unadulterated by a desire either for more land or money—Holkar pressed his claims to regain a considerable portion of Khandeish, and the Viceroy told him that the subject would be favourably considered. After this Sir Richard Temple went up to Khandeish, and carried out Lord Lytton's promise by marking out the boundaries in such a way that Holkar was allotted the territorial jurisdiction which he desired. We need say nothing more upon the excessive bad taste shown by the Maharaja of Indore in pressing his claims at such a time as the Delhi Assemblage, nor of Lord Lytton's acquiescence in those claims, except that at the present moment, thanks to our Viceroy, Holkar is placed in the position of being able to boast to his following of Mahrattas that he only went to Delhi because the Government of India paid him for doing so. Nor need we dwell further on the political blunder that was committed by making territorial concessions to Holkar at a time when it was notorious that Sir Salar Jung's heart was burning for the retrocession of the Berars and that Scindia's desire above all others was to regain possession of the Gwalior fortress that frowns down over his city. We have pointed out all the effects of the blunder before, and we have dwelt with special emphasis on the fact that the man who was within an ace of being hanged in front of his own palace for the suspicions that clung round his conduct in Indore in 1857 had done absolutely nothing that was notable and worthy of great reward to justify the Government of India in establishing the dangerous precedent of passing British land and British subjects into the hands of a native chief. But because we have said so, Colonel Puckle is deeply offended, and has written to some home papers to say so. We are not acquainted with Colonel Puckle; we have never heard his name cited as an authority on Indian affairs; all we know is that he signs himself "J. Puckle, late Colonel Madras Staff Corps." He is one of Holkar's friends, and we may remark that so long as Sir Robert Hamilton's influence lasts Holkar will always have plenty of men who are ready to white-wash him whenever any soot appears upon his character. Colonel Puckle says that we have gratuitously insulted a prince, who, in 1857, was one of our stanchest friends. According to him, Holkar, in the midst of difficulties and temptations under which a weaker man would have speedily succumbed, "not only made "energetic arrangements to protect and aid our "countrymen with all the resources at his com- "mand and saved the treasury at the Residency "that had been abandoned, but at great personal "risk, when called upon by the Mhow mutineers "to lead them against the British, declared he "would have nothing to do with murderers of "women and children, and finally, on their "departure on July 5th, restored order in "Indore and shortly afterwards throughout "his province in communication with the "officials who remained at Mhow." We are informed that Colonel Malleson in his "Native States of India" rightly applauds the pre-eminently faithful service of Scindia and damns Holkar with the faintest praise by saying that the action of the British Government has been more than liberal to the Maharaja of Indore. This is an opinion with which many will concur. Against Kaye's history of Indore events—a history which has been more than suspected to have been inspired by agents of Holkar himself—there are the opinions of Colonel Travers, Sir Henry Durand, and many others who were in Indore when the Maharaja's troops attacked the Residency. So long as these strong opinions exist, it is unwise even for Holkar's most enthusiastic friends to raise the subject again, for they may depend upon it that those who know the facts will still believe what they do believe about Holkar's conduct. Colonel Puckle is of opinion that an attentive perusal of the facts of the case can only lead to one conclusion, "which is "diametrically opposed to that which the *Bombay* "*Gazette* has on quite insufficient information so "intemperately published to the prejudice of a "prince who was our true friend in need." Colonel Puckle is exceedingly sanguine if he thinks that impartial and disinterested men will ever put aside the statements made by men who were in the thick of the Indore business, and accept the statements made either by Sir John Kaye, Sir Robert Hamilton, or Major Evans Bell. Colonel Puckle's letter, however, shows clearly the use which Holkar intends to make of the Khandeish cession. Those barren rocks, those unproductive jungles, and the few Bheels that were scattered over some hundreds of square miles of Khandeish—for all of which the Government of India has shown so much contempt—had great value in the sight of Holkar. It was characteristic of him to ask for the territory at the Delhi Assemblage; it was still more like the astute Mahratta to pray for the land at all. He knew that if he got it, the British Government would be practically freeing him from all the dark and uncomfortable suspicions which have hung round him for the last twenty years; and probably the greatest triumph of his life was achieved when he got the simple Lord Lytton to whitewash his character with a lump of British territory. Colonel Puckle, who perhaps is in the secrets of the Indore Durbar, hints that the Government of India gave Holkar the territory he desired in order to show its disbelief in the statements of the men who assert that Holkar was a traitor in 1857, and that he ought to have been hanged for the enormities which he permitted his troops to commit. If the Government of India has done anything so foolish as to interfere in a serious political question of such a doubtful nature as the one Durand, Travers, and others have raised, we are certain that it could not have done so with the concurrence or advice of the highest British authorities in Central India, who know exactly whether Holkar is a prince in whose favour special acts of grace should be made. We suspect, however, that in re-demarcating Khandeish the Government of India entertained no design of wishing to whitewash Holkar, but simply drifted into making a political mistake which has roused the jealousy of more deserving chiefs than he is, in order to get rid of him and his importunities, and without suspecting that the first use the Indore Durbar would make of the concession would be to proclaim that it was a deliberate act done by the English Government to prove its firm belief in the everlasting loyalty of Holkar, Maharaja of Indore. Holkar has his own friends, gentlemen like Colonel Puckle, to thank for compelling us to refer again to this unpleasant business.

THE LICENCE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your article of this morning indicates very correctly the feeling amongst the chief European houses regarding the assessment of this tax, and I fear Mr. Pundit has had rather a bad time of it to-day. On visiting the Police office to-day I found several firms who have been called on to pay from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,400 stilr entered as only liable for Rs. 200, but in othe cases the names of firms have been erased by some one, whether by Mr. Arbuthnot who signs the lists, or by Mr. Pundit, there is nothing to show. I hear, too, of cases where firms who have paid Rs. 200 and hold a properly signed certificate are now called upon to pay Rs. 200 for each individual partner, apparently in addition to the Rs. 200 already paid. I expect to hear to-morrow that the Bank of Bombay has been called on to pay Rs. 200 not only for each shareholder, but for each constituent. This would bring in a good round sum, and I recommend it to Mr. Pundit. One good feature about the Act is, that Mr. Pundit has the power to assess anyone just as he pleases, and that everyone has the privilege of appealing to Mr. Pundit against Mr. Pundit's assessment, but from Mr. Pundit's decision there is no appeal. Now I admire that. Its what somebody calls

August 21.

THOROUGH.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your leader this morning rightly described the tone of public opinion on the working of the Act in Bombay. Never has such an intense and widespread feeling of bitterness been known in this city as exists at the present moment. The Act having become law, we endeavoured to smother the resentment we felt at being marked out as a class for special legislation, under the pretext,—which is nothing more nor less than a lie—that we as a class benefit by famines.

But the working of the Act has renewed with greater vigour than ever our objections to the tax. The Bill which received the sanction of the Secretary of State is very different to the Licence Act as it is being worked in Bombay. Like the chameleon it takes a fresh colour daily. The taxation of individual partners of a firm was evidently not intended at first. In the lists exhibited at the Police Courts no mention is made of them. Every firm received notice to take out a licence on its own account, and it was only yesterday that it was extended to the various partners. It appears to have been quite an afterthought on the part of the authorities. Is there anything in the Act that can justify this? It is true that under the 3rd Section of the Act every person carrying on trade or dealing is liable to be charged. The question whether under this section each individual partner is liable to be taxed separately depends upon the meaning of the word "person" under the Act. Unfortunately no definition is given in this Act as in other well digested and carefully framed statutes, but it is evident, taking the different sections of the Act together, that the word "person" includes a firm. See Clause B, Section 6, and Schedule A.

In the former the licence is to contain "in the case of a firm the name under which such firm carries on its trade, &c." The use of the word firm in the above clause, and the use of the words "companies registered under the Indian Companies' Act" in Schedule A, clearly show that the legislature included firms and bodies corporate under the word "person" in Section 3, and to charge the individual partners separately when the firm itself is properly chargeable under the Act is to require one person to take out more than one licence, which is expressly prohibited by the proviso to Section 3.

It is stated that individual partners will not be charged unless the profits are Rs. 10,000 or over. The result will be in many cases, especially with junior partners, that they pay over 2 per cent. of their incomes. If they protest they will have to invite an inspection of the firm's books. The Act was framed especially to avoid this very result—to protect the merchant from the inquisitorial feature of the Income Tax. The numerous other defects of the Act, and the crude capricious method in which the tax is levied, we shall examine on another occasion.

MERCHANTS COMPANY.

DEATH OF THE HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF KABUL.

A telegram has been received from Peshawur reporting the death of the heir-apparent to the throne of Kabul on the 17th instant. The public mourning consequent on this event will probably put a temporary stop to business, and the departure of the mission for Kabul may possibly be adjourned in consequence.

THE AUTOMATIC WINDMILL PUMP.

We gave in January last an interesting description of the Hartford automatic windmill pump, and we now learn that one of these pumps has been most successfully employed by Mr. A. Stormant, the Superintendent of the Government Farm at Bhadgaon. In his report for last year this gentleman says that the pump was worked "with considerable success." "The windmill is erected on the bank of a *nullah* in which the automatic pump is submerged at a distance of about 60 feet. The water is discharged over a high bank in another direction. The whole thing was put up by the farm apprentices and works smoothly and evenly.* * With the windmills going 90 revolutions per minute we got a flow of 400 gallons per hour." Another of these pumps has been working at Trimulgherry in the Madras Presidency, and the Executive Engineer in charge of it reported that "working with a strong breeze, it delivers almost exactly one cubic foot *per minute* raised 41½ feet high. This in nominal horse power of 33,000 foot pounds per minute equals about 1-12th horse power." The pump seems to be a valuable contrivance, readily adaptable in agricultural districts in lieu of the slower and more expensive process of raising water by the aid of bullocks, and we should fancy that the purchase of one of these pumps would quickly give the buyer a profitable return. Full particulars of the pump, prices, &c, can be had from H. Ballantyne, Esq., at Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.'s office.

TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.

Since I last wrote to you the Congress has rested from its labours. I wish I could add that in resting from its labours it perceives that all its works are good. Unfortunately it becomes every day more and more evident that the Congress has discontinued its labours without completing its work. It has done nothing thoroughly. From the curious piece of tapestry which is called the Treaty of Berlin there dangle numerous loose threads, and by a vigorous pull at any one of these threads the whole web may be destroyed. It is not easy for us at any time to ascertain the first great cause of any failure, or of any misfortune, but I think we may unhesitatingly proclaim the primary cause of the defects in the Treaty of Berlin to have been,—grouse!

Everyone knows that it behoves the representatives of the English people to quit their legislative duties and betake themselves to the shooting of grouse at an early period in the month of August. If they do not thus betake themselves the grouse will be shot by somebody else—a calamity not to be contemplated, much less endured, with patience. It is also well known that in order to shoot grouse with elegance and precision the sportsman must have a tranquil mind, and it will be obvious that my lords and gentlemen could not carry tranquil minds to Scotland or Yorkshire while the Eastern Question remained unsolved. In other words, they could not give proper attention to the Moors while the fate of the Turks remained unsettled. It was incumbent therefore on Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury to satisfy their followers with at least the semblance of a settlement; moreover, they had to think of their opponents as well as of their followers. Her Majesty's Government could not venture to let Her Majesty's Opposition go down to the country while the terrible Eastern Question remained unsettled. It was necessary to put a show of settlement before the Opposition, and to let the Opposition relieve their minds in at least one good party debate. This is the strict rule of Parliamentary warfare. A wise Minister always prefers to let his opponents talk out their talk in Parliament. "When the fellows have said their worst," he says to himself, "we shall all be quiet," and he gives them full opportunity to say their worst. Thus, you perceive, all things conspired together for one end. It was necessary for the grouse which were hatched last spring to be shot in the middle of next month. The Parliamentary sportsmen could not confront the grouse until the Eastern Question was off their minds. The Eastern Question could not be removed from their minds until the Congress had concluded its labours. If the grouse would have been patient the Congress might have done its work slowly and well, but the grouse could not be made to understand the necessity for patience, and clamoured to be shot at the appointed time. Under these circumstances the Congress had to give way and to do its work hurriedly and indifferently. It has risen from its labours, but it has left Turkey unpacified, Italy and France sullen, and Greece furious. The Eastern Question is as far from a settlement as ever it was, and all this has come to pass because a little brown bird, no bigger than a partridge, has the pretention to lay her eggs at such a time of the year as to compel her young ones to come to maturity in the middle of August. If the incubatory propensities of the grouse had been as those of the pheasant, or which would have been better still, as those of the goose, or the turkey, the Congress might still have been sitting on its Treaty, and its labours, instead of being infructuous, might have resulted in the production of a full and perfect settlement.

Let us now consider the results which have accrued from the domestic misconduct of this malicious little bird. At the present moment the Treaty of Berlin remains unratified, and I shall be greatly surprised if I am able to report its ratification before I close this letter. The Turks, partly with reason and partly without reason, are opposing all sorts of obstacles to the ratification. The unreasonable opponents of the Treaty declare simply that the Treaty of Berlin is far more damaging to Turkey than the Treaty of San Stefano was, and that they would rather fall back on the last named Treaty, and then try to make a close alliance with Russia, who, as they think, would give them more than they can obtain from a close alliance with England. They cannot be made to understand that the time for such a policy is at an end. There is no reason to suppose that Russia would concur in it, but if she did, and if the Treaty of Berlin were repudiated, the Anglo-Turkish Convention of the 4th June must also be repudiated, and in this case England, we may be sure, would not relax her hold upon Cyprus, though she would be relieved from the obligations which, in consideration of the acquisition of Cyprus, she undertook to fulfil. The Turks, however, have better reasons for refusing to ratify the Treaty. These reasons arise out of the incompleteness of the Treaty, in many important respects. Let us take, for instance, the case of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Treaty gives these provinces to Austria until good government has been established in them. Austria has done nothing to deserve the gift, and under the terms of the Treaty the less she deserves the longer she will retain it. So long as there is a shadow of disturbance, or a pretext for declaring that there is a shadow of disturbance in the provinces, she is to keep them. She is not bound, as England is bound with regard to Cyprus, to pay the net revenues of the provinces to the Sultan. She is not bound, as England is bound with regard to Cyprus, to concede to the Moslem inhabitants of the province a special judicial system in all matters connected with their own faith. The provinces are simply to be handed over to her, to be administered as she thinks best. She pays nothing and she promises nothing in return. It is my belief that the Turks would not have resisted, or even regretted, the cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina if the same pains had been taken by the framers of the Treaty of Berlin as were taken by the framers of the Anglo-Turkish Convention of the 4th June. But as the matter stands the Turks are called upon to transfer from their own to Austrian rule a large Mahometan population, and are not offered any guarantee that the civil and religious rights of the Moslems will be respected. There are, even in so corrupt a city as Stamboul, many Mahometans whose faith and religious feeling are strong, and these men are violently opposed to the transfer of their Mahometan fellow subjects to Austrian rule. They do not object to the transfer of the Moslems in Cyprus to English rule, because England has given material guarantees for the good treatment of these Moslems, and because they know that she will keep her word. But they cannot understand how it comes to pass that Austria, which has not fought and conquered like Russia, or maintained a friendly neutrality, like England, should be allowed to seize Turkish territory, and yet be exempt from the obligations which other recipients of Turkish territory are bound to fulfil. The Moslem population of these provinces is warlike; the country is mountainous and difficult; and although the Austrians can hold the provinces it seems probable that they will for a long time be exposed to a dangerous guerilla warfare. If the Congress had not been in a hurry it might have made a better and more permanent arrangement.

In the immaturity and imperfection of its arrangements with regard to Greece the Congress has left us another loose thread. A telegram which we have this day received from London states that Lord Beaconsfield, speaking on Saturday at a public banquet, expressed an opinion that Greece had good reason to be contented by the arrangements made by the Congress, inasmuch as though she had abstained from attacking Turkey she had obtained more than had fallen to the lot of the active opponents of Turkey. This statement is unintelligible. As a matter of fact Greece has as yet obtained nothing, and if the Turks be allowed to have their own way, will obtain nothing.

The Greek subjects of the Porte have become weary of abstention from war. Epirus and Thessaly are in full revolt; volunteers from Greece and Italy join the insurgents daily; and the Porte is forced to send troops and ships to suppress the insurrection. All this is because the Congress had not the patience to do its work precisely and clearly, and left it in the power of the Turks to defer the settlement of the Greek claims until the Greek Calends.

You will have learned from other sources that Italy is profoundly discontented with the results of the Congress, and that though France bears her dissatisfaction with more dignity, she also is disappointed and displeased. I cannot pretend to know what the real intentions of France and Italy may be, but at the Porte it is believed, and possibly the French and Italian Embassies may have inspired the belief, that France will take Chio and Rhodes on the terms on which England has taken Cyprus, and that Italy will occupy Albania. This belief may turn out to be unfounded, but its existence is a sufficient proof that even as regards the pretentions of France and Italy the settlement of the Congress is considered to be no settlement at all. Nor do the arrangements with Russia appear to be any more complete. The Turks have evacuated Shumla, but they still hold Varna, and demand to hold it until the Treaty is ratified. The Lazes do not seem inclined to let the Russians have peaceful possession of Batoum, and around Constantinople the vast armies of Russia and Turkey still continue to face each other, and to keep us in continual fear of some sudden and accidental collision. In Mount Rhodope, and, indeed, wherever the Russian troops are not in strong force, the Bulgarians continue to pursue the unhappy Moslems with unheard-of cruelties and outrages. General Todleben told the British Ambassador the other day that he was quite ready to shoot any Bulgarian who was detected in ill-treating the Moslems, but he added that he could not do this beyond his own lines, and that he could not scatter his troops over the country for the purpose of maintaining order. It is certain, moreover, that the subordinate officers in the Russian army are by no means ready to carry out the orders of their General, and that especially as regards the Moslem women the Russian officers themselves are prominent offenders. The mixed Commission of Consuls of all nations which has gone to Mount Rhodope for the purpose of investigating the condition of the district, sends to Constantinople the most harrowing reports of the sufferings of the unhappy Mahometans, and makes it quite clear to us that the European provinces of Turkey are at present in a more deplorable condition than they ever were in before. These provinces, we are told, are to be reorganised, but they must first be pacified. Before the population can be brought to order it must be housed and clothed and fed. At present they are in greater need of soup kitchens than of municipal councils, and would be more benefited by consignments of rice and linen than by the recodification of the Turkish law.

The trial of Suleiman Pasha, which takes place in open Court and is fully reported in the local journals, excites very little interest. The President, who is named Sameh Pasha, and who was one of Suleiman Pasha's officers, seems to me to press the accused commander hardly and unfairly, but Suleiman defends himself with some skill, and certainly makes out a good case against Reouf Pasha, his principal accuser. The prosecution might just as well not have been undertaken, for nothing will come of it. The Turks will not have even the poor satisfaction of punishing the man whom they believe to have been the author of their misfortunes; for, as soon as the moment arrives for Suleiman to incriminate the Palace favourites, the proceedings will at once be quashed. Still it amuses the Turks to think that, as they have resembled the French in their misfortunes, they can also resemble the French in their mode of accounting for those misfortunes. They do not perceive nor could they be made to understand that after all Suleiman Pasha was but a brummagem Bazaine, and that his trial is only a pale and colourless copy of the proceedings against the arch-traitor to France.

We seem to be once more on the verge of a change of Ministry, for the Ministers are divided among themselves, and many of them are anxious to reverse the policy of Safvet Pasha and to drive him from office. Their success would be a misfortune, for, though somewhat languid and irresolute, he is an able and upright man, and has a thorough understanding of the situation. Server Pasha is Safvet's leading opponent. This man was always a partisan of Russia and a foe to England, and he is now able to tell the Sultan, with some show of truth, that a compliance with English counsels has brought Turkey nothing but harm, and that if, as he long ago advised, Turkey had entered into a close alliance with Russia the Empire would still have been intact. The Russian party led by Server Pasha are labouring to have Mahmoud Redim Pasha recalled from exile in order that he may replace Safvet Pasha, but in this they are hardly likely to succeed.

We continue to be told that the Sultan is about to decree the promulgation of the reforms which he is prepared to accord to all classes of his subjects, and which will prove to the world that Turkey only requires to be left to herself to do everything that is required of her.

There was once a clergyman in Wales who kept his sermons in a tub. On each successive Sunday, when he had concluded his labours for the day, he threw the sermons of the day into the tub on the top of their predecessors. When his tub was full he turned it upside down and preached the sermons all over again. This is pretty much what the Turks are doing. The Hatti Scheereef of Gulhane was the first sermon in their tub, and if they were to turn the tub upside down now they would save themselves the labour of writing a new sermon. All their projects of reform have been alike in their construction and unfortunately alike in their result. They have all been excellent but for one unhappy circumstance: they have never been carried out, and never will be carried out except under foreign pressure. Yet they go on spinning these simple webs, year after year, in the fond hope that they will still serve to entangle the flies of Europe.

July 30.

The news which we receive this morning is not encouraging. The Moslems in Bosna Serai (Serajevo) have taken up arms, have attacked the Governor of the town in his Palace, and have declared that they will not suffer their country to be handed over to the Austrians. They have also destroyed the telegraph wires so that we have nothing from them except the news of the first outbreak. A council is to be held to-day to consider whether the insurgents shall be assisted or left to their fate. Rumours of an early change of Ministry are more numerous and persistent this morning than heretofore, and it is quite certain that if Safvet Pasha is to retain office he must without delay disembarrass himself of some of his colleagues. Ali Pasha, the President of the Council of State, a hot headed and comparatively young Turk, urges that Turkey ought not to ratify the Treaty of Berlin; ought to yield nothing of what her enemies demand from her; and ought either to fall back on the Treaty of San Stefano and a Russian alliance, or boldly to confront the world in arms.

It is the opinion of every well-informed man here that if Safvet Pasha be driven from office we shall be in some way driven into renewed hostilities. Great uneasiness prevails, and the public funds, which were already shaken by bad reports from the Western Exchanges, are falling fast.

July 31.

At a great council which was held yesterday Safvet Pasha endeavoured to persuade his colleagues to yield to the decisions of the Congress and to ratify the Treaty of Berlin. He was unable to persuade them to adopt his views, and three of them gave in their resignations while the council was sitting. It is probable that the Sultan will maintain Safvet in power, and will permit him to chose colleagues of pacific tendencies. There is, however, much excitement in the capital, and it may be that the fanatical party may prevail. A large crowd waited round the Porte while the council was sitting, and every Minister as he left the council chamber was beset by eager questioners. It is believed that fighting has already taken place between the Austrian troops and the Bosnian insurgents. Austria has announced that if the Bosnians resist she will regard Bosnia as conquered territory and will also occupy Macedonia. General Todleben has received positive instructions that if Batoum and Varna be not surrendered by a given day he is to march upon Constantinople. In Epirus and Thessaly the insurgents continue to fight desperately.

WITH THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN CYPRUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CYPRUS, July 28.

I am agreeably disappointed to find this place so much more pleasant than we anticipated, as when examining it through binoculars, as we all did most anxiously the moment the island came in sight. We were certainly at that time not prepossessed in its favour, but in this case we are glad to find our first impression an erroneous one. The inhabitants, too, instead of being quarrelsome, as represented, are as peaceable as ourselves, and most civil and polite. There is a very pretty camp here, on high ground overlooking the sea, the ships just in front, and a large number there are of them. This would be a capital place for Parsee energy, the climate is exactly suited to them; and cotton growing has been carried on with advantage, to a limited extent, ever since the cotton famine, during the American war. The great want is water for cultivation, when that can be got everything grows in a wonderful manner; but there are but few wells or other means of artificial irrigation. A well sunk and worked in the same way as in India would pay well. There are plenty of bullocks, very tractable in harness; they draw carts just as in Bombay and are yoked in the same manner. The yoke, though an improvement on the Indian affair, and the bullocks I inspected were free from the neck galls that so disfigure the animals in India, the loads they draw are very heavy, the roads soft, and in places very bad. No one knows English, and French is the only foreign language spoken. Classes are being organized amongst the people to learn English; they meet every evening, and anyone with a little knowledge is pressed into the service to act as instructor to the rest. The bunder is a very busy scene; all the landing has been superintended by the Duke of Edinburgh. He spends the whole day in the open air, and no one is allowed to work except his "blue jackets," and the work is done in a thorough and seamanlike manner. The Duke meets the officers as they land, and greets them with a cordial and friendly welcome. He is assisted in his labours by Captain Thomas of the Monarch, who is Beach Master, but "the Duke is first hand ashore," as a young Middy put it. The great difficulty of language has made the sepoys think these good people not nearly so nice as the Maltese. They say of them that they are "junglies, they don't know English;" a knowledge of English to their minds is necessary to civilization. There is plenty of good partridge shooting here, and as soon as the work can be eased off a little, shooting parties will be got up. On the arrival of the troops, a small fort that faces the sea had to be given up to us by the Turkish garrison; this was done in the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh, who took formal possession, and handed it over to Major V. Birch, who commanded a party of the 9th Regt. Bo. N. I. detailed for the duty. A bottle of champagne was quaffed by the military and naval officers to inaugurate the event, and the Fort named Fort Alfred, I think. Sir Garnet Wolseley is styled Lord High Commissioner, Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus. There is to be a Commissioner appointed to each of the districts into which the island is to be divided, with Assistant Commissioners to help them. This is probably only a temporary arrangement, and will doubtless be modified to some extent as Sir G. Wolseley gains more knowledge of the requirements of the place. The Sappers are to be broken up into small parties, and will probably find employment in making roads, sinking wells, and such like improvements. As they are paid for their work, they are always glad to get as much of it as they can. There is a talk of getting up a local militia under British officers. There are splendid materials for the formation of such a force. Some of the Greeks are very fine fellows, and everyone now knows what sort of soldiers the Turks make. If the officers were given grants of land and allowed to farm and be localized with their men in the different parts of the island, the service would be a very popular one, and the commanding officers would be useful as Magistrates and lairds of their districts, as in some parts of India.

Good Government schools will soon teach the young people English. At present there are only preparatory schools, and the students proceed to Beyroot, on the mainland, where they finish their education.

Land is being purchased in all directions, and rents have risen enormously; houses that could have been bought a few weeks ago for a few pounds are now let for £150 a year! The prices of all sorts of provisions have risen very considerably, but are not even now dear as compared to other places.

CONTEMPLATED RELEASE OF CRIMINALS DURING THE FAMINE PERIOD.

The following circular from C. Bernard, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the officials concerned has been issued:—

Simla, the August 1878.

Sir,—There seems fair ground for anticipating that the famine, which has afflicted Southern India during the past two years, and the effects of which have been felt in other provinces, may cease during the coming autumn. In case these anticipations should be fulfilled, I am directed to suggest that the attention of be invited to the considerable number of prisoners, who, in some of the more distressed districts, have taken to crime, and so have been sent to jail partly in consequence of the high price of food.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers that, when prices return nearly to the ordinary level, it would be a justifiable act of mercy towards a special class of offenders, if the Executive Government were to release, or remit the sentences of, a certain number of prisoners who may have been, in part at least, driven by want to commit crime. Such revisions of sentence or releases would be within the discretion of the Local Government, as by law (Act X. of 1872, Section 322) provided. But some preliminary enquiry, and consultation with the Magistrates or Judges who passed sentence, would be requisite in each case where remission of sentence was proposed. And I am directed to suggest that attention be now given to the matter.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH AUGUST.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts of Madras; prospects are generally fair, but excessive rain is reported to have done some damage in Kistna and parts of Godavery and Kurnool, while in parts of Tanjore, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly want of rain is complained of. The total number on relief works is 125,000, and gratuitously relieved 73,456, more by 940 and less by 2,290 than last week. Good rain is reported throughout Mysore; sowings are in progress and prices falling in some districts; the total number on works for the week ending the 3rd instant was 32,315, and gratuitously relieved 13,980, more by 1,261 and 1,337 than in the previous week. General heavy rain is reported from all parts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind; in Sind floods have done considerable damage, and in Guzerat the crops are suffering much from excessive rain; a break is also required in Khandeish, Nasik, Kattywar and Poona; elsewhere prospects are good. General and copious rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces, and a break would be beneficial; prospects are generally good. In Berar also a break is desired. In Central India there has been copious rain in Malwa and Bhopal, where a break is now needed; good rain has also fallen in Gwalior and Bundelkhund, and prospects are hopeful. In Rajputana there has been good and general rain, and prospects are good. Rain has fallen throughout Bengal, and prospects are generally favourable; the inundation continues in Dacca; in Jessore and parts of Nuddea the outturn of the early rice is deficient owing to insufficient rain; and in Hazaribagh, Sarun, Gya and the Chittagong Hill tracts transplantation is retarded by want of heavy rain. In Burma good rain is now reported from all districts except those of the Tenasserim Division, from which no report has been received; prospects are favourable. In Assam prospects are good; the damage to the asu or early rice from inundation is said to be about ⅛ ths. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh good rain has fallen in Benares, Jansi, Bareilly, and Partabgarh; in Meerut, Agra, Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and Allahabad the fall is reported scanty, but later information announces a fall of 1·79 inch at Agra on the 14th; more rain is generally needed. In the Punjab there has been general rain, except in the Hissar Division; in all other parts of the province prospects are good.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 20th August, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·782
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·8
Relative humidity of Air	·895
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	79·0
General Direction of Wind ......SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SSW WSW, SW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	271
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during the month	15·84
„ year	83·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st Aug...	0·14

There must be something wit-inspiring in teetotaliers. We all know how expectantly the members of the Commons watch for the jests, somewhat well worn though they be, which season Sir Wilfrid's advocacy of the Permissive Bill. A correspondent happened to be on Peckham Rye the other day when one of the disciples of the jocose baronet was holding forth. He described himself as "the funny cabman," and very appropriately designated himself as a "rough customer." After a full-flavoured attack on the "Government pets," as he styled the publicans, he said: "A short time ago I was coming from Aldridge's, where I had been to buy a horse for my cab; I saw a woman lying dead drunk on the cellar-flap of one of the neighbouring public-houses; so I walked into the bar, and said to the landlord: 'One of your signboards has tumbled down.' The gouty old publican and his pot-boy, who was rather older than his master, came outside, exclaiming: 'Where?' 'There,' I said, pointing to the heap of rags on the flap. 'Why don't you take it inside, and put it in your window, like other respectable tradesmen do with their goods, and label it "Our own manufacture, made to order," instead of leaving it here, as if you was ashamed to own it?'"—Truth.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Sir George Nares has been appointed to the command of the Alert in the scientific cruise which is shortly to be made in the South Pacific.

Consols 95.

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.

The Austrians have occupied Serajevo after severe fighting, which was continued fiercely inside the town.

The German, British, and French Ambassadors here have urged the Porte to decisively and unreservedly execute the Berlin Treaty.

Latest advices state, that the Lazis refuse to surrender Batoum to the Russians.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Aug. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed from here to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers 5¼

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings 6-1½

8½ lbs. do. 7-3

40s. Mule Twist 10

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.... 1-7 13.16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper............ 79½

4½ per cent. do. 85

5½ per cent. do. 86

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....111½

Bar Silver .... 52¾ to ½

Departures.—County of Sutherland and Alabama.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 20, 10 A. M.

No weather telegrams have been received from the Punjab to-day. Barometric depression or cyclonic vortex which was yesterday morning in Oude has advanced westwards during the past 24 hours, and is now to the west of Delhi; its motion consequently has been in the direction of the general atmospheric current up the Gangetic Valley, and its velocity is apparently nearly identical with the velocity of the strong monsoon current which has been prevalent over Northern India for some days. The rainfall accompanying it has during the past 24 hours, been heaviest in the Central and Western Districts of the N.-W. Provinces, and probably the adjacent districts of the Punjab. The following are the more important rainfalls reported to-day:—Lucknow, 1 inch, Jhansi 7 tenths, Morar 12 tenths, Neemuch 35 tenths, Aligarh 55 tenths, Shahjahanpore 18 tenths, Meerut 28 tenths, Delhi 21 tenths, and Umballa 23 tenths. Hence the districts of the N.-W. Provinces, which did not share in the general rainfall of the preceding day have now received heavy rainfall. The fact that the rainfall at Simla and Mussoorie was yesterday very small in amount appears to show that condensation occurred chiefly in the lower strata of the atmosphere, as is probably the case in cyclones.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 21.

CANNANORE, 5-30 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer max. 84; min. 75; W. B. 78; barometer 29.76.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 3; thermometer 85; barometer 29·890. Fall of rain 9 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N.E., N.W. Fall of rain 5 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-55 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S.W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. light; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 13 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	83 77	93 18	91 38
August 20 Tuesday	0 8	......	......
21 Wednesday	......	0 4	0 0
Total............	83 85	93 22	91 38
Fall up to 20th August 1877...	49 12	......	......
,, ,, 21st ,, ...	......	38 74	45 26

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE Famine Secretary for Mysore, in his report for the fortnight ending the 10th inst, says—"The reports on all hands during the forthnight to which this statement relates have been reassuring. Rain has been general and abundant, agricultural operations are active, and the sowing season has now far advanced. Prices show a slight tendency to fall. The imports of grain by rail amounted to 3,080 tons, being 612 more than last fortnight;" and the interim report, dated the 17th, says that there is no change.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills,	on demand......	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 3-8d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
France,	3 ,, ,,	2·13.	,,

A SEVERE shock of earthquake, strong enough to stop clocks and upset a night lamp, was felt at Akyab on the 4th instant.

MR. H. ELLIOT (formerly of Mysore) writes to the *Times* to thank that paper on his own behalf and on behalf of the planters of Southern India for pointing out the necessity for fully investigating the causes that led to the deplorable loss of life in the famine which has just passed away. He thinks it is hardly too much to say that it would have been better for the country if the famine had been allowed to take its natural course. In that case the weakest would have died, and died speedily, and the strongest would have survived. What occurred was that the Government gathered together the strongest, and by a combination of insufficient feeding and work brought about their rapid extinction. On this point Mr. Elliot quotes from a letter recently received from a famine officer:—"Undoubtedly one of the results of the Government Famine Relief was to kill off many of the strongest. It is impossible to give actual numbers on this point, but every famine officer knows it. We all mustered our coolies (those on the works he means) day after day, and reported the gradual decrease of strength. We weighed some at intervals, and measured others round the chest. Many of these results were published in the papers, and thus all showed the same tendency—gradual decrease. How this decline of *physique* ended is proved by the enormous numbers in the relief camps, which suddenly began to be flooded five or six weeks after the inauguration of the low wages policy, and the death-rate in the camps varied from 500 to 1,200 per mille per annum." As regards the planters, Mr. Elliot adds, the result has been an enormous injury to the finest labour market in the world.

THE *Madras Times*—We heard a day or two ago a statement which is of no little importance in the attempt to solve the Famine problem. Has over-population anything to do with recurring famines? Does the land yield less now than it did half a century or three-quarters of a century ago? So far as Mysore is concerned an affirmative answer would have to be given. It is a curious and at the same time highly important fact, that the breadth of cultivation in the Province will be as large this year as it has been during any year within the last decade. And this, though from 700,000 to 1,500,000 people out of four and a half millions have died. We take the most favourable and least favourable estimates of mortality. What is the inference to be drawn from this fact? Is it that which an informant—one of the most experienced Native gentleman south of the Tungabudra—gives, viz., that the population is growing faster than the means of support is yielded, that while the people increase in a geometrical ratio the yield of the land not only does not increase in the same degree but is positively at a stand, still if, indeed, it is not deteriorating. We know of no single fact before the Famine Commission which is pregnant with such important issues as are involved in the statement we have given. It is so contrary to what would naturally be supposed. We have been under the impression that the loss of every able-bodied man would seem to signify the loss to Government of so much revenue. This was the general opinion. At a dinner party in Madras some months ago, when the ladies had left the table, a dispute arose about the chances of the revenue being kept up, even though famine had visited so many districts. There was a sceptic present who did not much believe in the famine, and who also thought the scarcity was nature's way of getting rid of surplus people. This was scouted by everyone else, the majority contending that the breadth of cultivation must for years be smaller and the land revenue proportionately low. The "sceptic" would not have this, and at length a bet—that divine arbiter of the Englishman!—was made that two or three years hence (we are quite sure of the period) the land revenue from Bellary, which was accepted as a fair district for the test, would be equal to what it was before the existing distress began. The report from Mysore would seem to indicate that the "sceptic" will win. We have said that this fact is a pregnant one, and we may add that we think it ought to be followed up by the Famine Commission to its farthest issue with the tenacity of a sleuth hound. For, if it be true that our peaceable rule and our neglect of agricultural improvement are bringing forth more people than the land can support, then we are committed to periodical famines, to a permanent class of paupers, to regularly recurring holocausts of victims—in a word, to a state of things that will test British dominion in India. Thoughtful Natives sometimes say that economic conditions in India will do what Indian physical strength cannot, viz., compel England to leave the Empire to its fate. The Famine Commission, if it does its work thoroughly, may prevent this.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—With a view of practically testing various plans of fitting up railway carriages for an ambulance train, an experimental trip was made from Lahore to Amritsar on the 16th instant. Half a dozen 3rd class carriages were converted to the different purposes required. There were patterns of a cooking carriage, a dining carriage, a stores carriage, a dresser's carriage, a carriage for the medical staff, and others fitted as sleeping carriages, with several different kinds of beds and litters arranged for inspection and trial. Surgeon-General Ker Innes, C. B., Principal Medical Officer, British Forces in India; Major A. LeMesurier, R. E., Under-Secretary, Railway Branch, Public Works Department; and Captain Call, R. E., constituting the Committee of Inspection from Simla, proceeded in the train, and were accompanied by D. Ross, Esq., Traffic Manager, and other officers of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. Colonel A. Cory from Anarkullie was also present by invitation. The pattern of litter most approved was the new Field Hospital dhoolie suspended by ropes from timber fixed in the roof of the carriage. A most ingenious and effective arrangement to make the pallet easier by the introduction of volute springs in the suspending chains, and a side spring attached to the woodwork of the carriage, was considered superfluous: as indeed were many of the clever devices shown. Even the cooking carriage was not considered indispensable, though looking at certain recent revelations of the discomfort suffered by troops traveling by rail, we are inclined not to think it so.

THE *Madras Mail*—The trial of Upendralal Bose, a solicitor of the Calcutta High Court, for adultery, lasted five days. The prisoner was found guilty, and Mr. Justice Markby having said that he had committed "an enormous and serious crime," proceeded to observe, "I pass upon you the very lightest sentence I can, because I take into consideration what I know must be the case—ruin or almost ruin—which the passing of this sentence will bring upon you. I sentence you to one year's rigorous imprisonment. If this is the learned Judge's idea of a light sentence, we wonder what, in his opinion, constitutes a heavy sentence. We believe that six months is the maximum punishment that has ever been inflicted by the Madras High Court for a similar offence. The *Indian Daily News* remarks that "the crime was of a most aggravated nature, the guilty persons being related to each other as uncle and niece." The *Times of India* observes that the "corespondent was, what would have shocked us much in England, her uncle." The *Indian Mirror* states that "the prisoner has been guilty not only of adultery, but also of incestuous adultery. The Hindu feeling revolts against adultery, especially when incest is added to it." And Mr. Justice Markby declared that the prisoner had been found guilty of "an enormous and serious crime." The uncle was a maternal uncle, and among Sudras in the Madras Presidency a man may marry the daughter of his sister, though not the daughter of his brother. So the allegation in the case referred to of incest would seem, from a Hindu point of view, to fall to the ground.

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" has the following amusing story:—"I have heard of rather a ludicrous incident which happened at a lawn-tennis party within a ten miles radius of Government House One of the gentlemen of the party was a young man rather proud of his legs, and the better to call attention thereto he had lately invested in a brilliant pair of scarlet silk garters, which were ostentatiously displayed at the bottom of his knickerbockers. During a game he fancied that one of his cherished ornaments had come off, as he saw a somewhat similar article of apparel on the ground close to him, so he picked it up and put it into his pocket, not noticing an angry look on the face of his lady partner, who happened to be a married lady. Very shortly after, before the game was finished, the lady refused to play any more, and walked off into the house, the young gentleman retiring to the refreshment tent. Arrived there, and as usual, looking down at his legs, he discovered both his own bright ornaments in their proper place, and began to wonder where the other one could have come from. Nothing further would probably have happened had not the young man, with the vanity of youth, a few days afterwards boasted to some of his friends of his *bonnes fortunes*, at the same time displaying his treasure, and hinting rather too plainly the name of the lady to whom it belonged. Nothing remains a secret long in India, especially if there is a spice of scandal attached to it, and consequently the report about his wife reached the husband's ears. Arming himself with a horsewhip the husband waited upon the young man, who thought that discretion was the better part of valour, stammered out his explanation, wrote out a humble apology to the lady, as dictated by the husband, and had to surrender his valued treasure. The young man is now known amongst his friends as K. G."

THE Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent of the *Statesman* reports the following stronge story:—"The ignorance and superstition of the natives form the constant theme of the missionaries, whose energies are often devoted solely to their amelioration; but it is a question whether missionary labours would not be applied to better purpose in the spiritual supervision of the so-called Christians, men and women of European extraction, who are to be found in large numbers in every important mofussil station. Hyderabad up to the opening of the railway a few years ago was altogether an out-of-the-way place, the advent of a stranger created quite a sensation, and schools and other public institutions had not been heard of. It cannot therefore be a matter for surprise that the respectable Eurasians and East Indians here should have narrow-minded ideas of things in general, and that their knowledge of the outside world should be limited to the radius of four miles from the Residency; but that they should have been guilty of the blind credulity and ignorance they have just betrayed is what no one after making the utmost allowance for them could have imagined to be possible. A young officer of the Nizam's Reformed Troops died the other day after an illness of two months. A few days before his death he sent for certain members of his family, and related to them a strange dream to the effect that he would die very shortly after, and that precisely twelve hours after his body would be consigned to the grave he would revive again, should any of his relatives present themselves at that time, and call on him in the name of the Lord to come forth from the grave. Not only did he relate this dream to them, but made them solemly promise that they would carry out minutely what was required of them in the dream. The fear of being buried alive might perhaps have induced the deceased to make so strange a request, and had his relatives allowed his body to remain unburied for a longer time than is usual, their conduct would have been intelligible; but that a body of Christians should be so blindly credulous as to imagine that the remains of a person after being consigned to the grave would be resuscitated, is a fact which to say the least does no credit to their intelligence. However, about 7½ p. m. some 30 to 40 ladies and gentlemen assembled in the cemetery, when the grave was opened, and precisely twelve hours after the body had been interred one of the relatives of the deceased stepped down and said "A. B. I command you in the name of the Lord to come forth." This was repeated three times, but with no response; the grave was then filled up and the people turned towards their homes, sadder perhaps, but it may be hoped wiser than when they went there. So sure were some of them of the deceased coming to life again, that they had gone to the cemetery provided with a suit of clothes for their departed friend.

RETURN OF THE 25TH MADRAS N. I.

THE 25th Madras Native Infantry, numbering 887 strong, arrived at Suez on Sunday last, on board the Malta, Canada, and Madura, and will proceed to Negapatam, and there disembark, *en route* to Trichinopoly, to which place it has been posted; the recruits, families, &c., now at Cannanore, being marched to Trichinopoly at the time of relief.—*Madras Mail.*

CHEATING.—A case of successfully palming off base metal for gold, occurred at Triplicane about a week ago. A native went to two Brahmins living in the above named place, and told them that he had two pieces of gold which he wanted to sell, and which he could let them have cheap. The gold, he said, was worth Rs. 250, but as he had not come into possession of the metal by fair means, he would part with it at the rate of Rs. 3 per pagoda weight. The Brahmins fell into the trap, and appointed a place where they would meet him, and conclude the purchase. The Brahmins in the meantime managed to raise a loan, and, proceeding to the appointed place, found the man awaiting them. The gold was produced, and it was settled that they would purchase the two pieces for Rs. 150, the man consenting to receive Rs. 125 in cash, the balance to be paid in the course of a few days. The Brahmins then proceeded to a goldsmith's to have the gold tested. The goldsmith cut the metal through, and it was found that it was brass. The rogue of course never turned up for the balance of the purchase money.

BOMBAY.

VAGRANTS.—John Morrison and John Henderson, both Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. C. P. Cooper and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—A seaman named William Moloy was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Nana Morojee, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment, on being adjudged guilty of committing an assault on Abdool Kadur. Rs. 10 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rama Purumsoora, hamal in the service of Mr. Merwanjee Ruttonjee Paruk, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing two currency notes to the value of Rs. 120, the property of his master. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, Khanjee Bhimjee and eleven others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Millard, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at the Kalbadevie Road. Upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 40 each.

TENT-PEGGING ON THE ESPLANADE.—Several members of the Bombay Gymkhana were engaged yesterday evening on the Esplanade near the Bandstand tent-pegging and tilting at a ring, and in spite of the counter-attraction of the Concert at the Town Hall, a large number of people assembled to see the sport. Among the players were Messrs. Remington, Craigie, Symonds, Barton, Glazebrook, and Murray.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—At a regular sitting of the Insolvent Debtors Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the following insolvents, who were not opposed by their creditors, obtained discharges, viz:—Dhunna Daya and Daee, his wife, Ramchunder Govindram Mehta, Andbiaroo Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Choonilall Khooshalchund, Ebrahim Ameer, and his wife Fatmabai, Mahomed Khan Hajee Khan, Aunajee Babajee, Marootee Khundoo and Toolseybai, Abdool Cadur Khanjeebhoy, and Antonio Francisco de Anthogeeas.

STRIKE IN THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.—A strike took place amongst the several classes of work people employed at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops, Parell, on Monday last, owing to a notice being placarded that from the ensuing month an additional hour will be required of them to each day's labour without extra remuneration. The workpeople, we hear, are agreeable to this arrangement provided the Company will reckon their month according to the days in a calendar month, and not as now, twenty-six days. They also propose that when work is imposed on them on Sundays, two extra days should be reckoned for each Sunday. No understanding has yet been arrived at between the Company and their workpeople.

THE BREAK IN THE MONSOON.—We hear from the districts that the break in the weather is very general, and that the climate is pleasant and cool, and the prospects brightening.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE hear that Captain Dickson, Superintendent of Railway Police at Sholapore, passed through Poona by the Madras train on Monday morning *en route* for Bombay. He was accompanied by his medical attendant. He is very ill; and it is said that his illness has been brought on entirely by his anxieties and labours in connection with the work of the Railway Commission. We suppose Captain Dickson will go home by next mail.—*Id.*

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF MR. C. H. DEWEY'S CASE.

THIS case, in which the defendant stands charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen,) appeared for the defence.

Mr. C. H. Dewey, recalled and further examined for the prosecution, said—During the months of June and July 1877 nobody else stayed in the house at Colaba except myself, Mrs. McDowell, and her son and daughter, Mrs. Gordon, and her son-in-law, Mr. George Gordon. The statement of the prisoner that he gave money to a young lady and also to an old lady in that house I think could only apply to the two ladies I have mentioned, because up to the time we left the house, about the middle of October 1877, there were no other ladies living in the house. I believe there were two or three other persons that used to come to my office for waggons for Cummoo Ramjee or Tejpal Godoo. These persons gave the name of the firm and not their own name. The accused might have come to my office to take waggons without my knowing his name. I see this chit B. The statement made by the accused that I could not give him 10 waggons for Bellary as the company were not sending waggons there, and that I offered to give him 15 waggons for Kirkee is not true, and that he afterwards saw me at my office and told me he did not want the waggons for Kirkee, and that I then said he should find at Boree Bunder waggons for Adoni and Bellary, is also untrue. At that time I had nothing to do with the distribution of waggons at Boree Bunder, Vishnoo Succaram had that duty. After the 9th of July I had the distribution of all waggons at both bunders, which was at the order of my superiors. After I took charge the distribution was more regular. I ordered lists to be made out in which merchants' names were entered by my clerk, and the order in which they applied for them. The names and waggons required for the next day's loading were made out and sent to the several bunders. During the pressure, and while I had the distribution, merchants were allotted the percentage of the waggons they required; less than one waggon was never given.

Mr. Craigie reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

Junardhun Narayen deposed—I was formerly a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company, but am at present unemployed. I was head delivery clerk in the Railway Company at the Boree Bunder goods station. I had nothing to do with the forwarding department, nor with the allotting waggons to merchants, nor with making out the lists of allotment. I am aware the accused laid an information at the Girgaum Police Court on the 14th May last, and that he made a further deposition on the 29th May last. The statement made by accused that he came to my house on the Kalbadavie Road in the month of April is not correct; the accused never came to my house in that month or any other month, and asked me for waggons. I never said to him if you want waggons you must incur an expense, nor did he offer and give me money either for myself or for any other person for waggons. No such transaction ever occurred. The accused never asked me to accompany him to Mr. Dewey's bungalow. I never gave Mr. Dewey Rs. 80 for prisoner or any other person as a bribe. The statement made by the accused that he went with money to my house at about 7-30 in the morning, and that he and I then went to Mr. Dewey's bungalow at Lower Colaba in a buggy, and that he stood in the compound while I went into the house, and that then both came out and he gave Rs. 80 to me which I handed to Mr. Dewey in his presence, is all untrue. I never gave a chit for waggons to the accused for money paid to Mr. Dewey. The statement made by the accused that when he handed money to me I handed him a letter to Narayen Krishna, foreman at Carnac Bunder, for waggons is also untrue. I never had any conversation with the accused about entries in his books of monies paid for waggons. The statement made by the accused that on the day he loaded five waggons he saw me at my house, and that I asked him how the entry for the five waggons was made in the books, and that he replied it was made in his name, and that I said the entry ought not to be made in that way, is untrue. It was not part of my duty to allot waggons or enter the names of those applying for waggons.

Mr. Craigie reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 28th instant.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE FOR THEFT.

ON Monday week the first day of the High Court Sessions, Madras, a man was found guilty of theft. He had not been previously convicted by the High Court, but had on several occasions been convicted by a Magistrate. Mr. Justice Kernan in passing sentence said the "prisoner had got the maximum punishment a Magistrate could give, and His Lordship would now give him the maximum term of punishment for a double conviction of theft, and he would do so with a caution.... His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to six years' rigorous imprisonment and warned him that should he again come before him, even should it be for the theft of an article so little in value as the pen his Lordship had in his hand his Lordship would certainly sentence him to be transported for life."

On Friday last, at the same Sessions, another native was found guilty of having at the Egmore Railway Station untied a knot in the handkerchief of an old man, and stolen three rupees. The prisoner was then indicted on a previous conviction, and he pleaded guilty to it. This conviction was by the High Court, and under it the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' transportation by Mr. Justice Holloway. According to the report in the *Madras Times*, Mr. Justice Kernan, in passing sentence observed that the prisoner must now get a longer period of transportation. The prisoner was not to suppose that because he stole only three rupees or one anna or even four annas after having been previously convicted of theft he would get off with imprisonment. The prisoner had been convicted by the Supreme Court in 1832 and in 1866 he was convicted by the High Court of housebreaking and theft after various thefts, and was sentenced to ten years' transportation. It was to be borne in mind, that the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' transportation for housebreaking and theft. If he had been convicted of theft after previous thefts, he could not have been sentenced to ten years' transportation, as in such a case, he must either have been sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment, the double term of imprisonment for repeated thefts, or to transportation for life. The prisoner had now been found guilty of theft after being previously convicted by the High Court of theft, and his Lordship was sorry to say that it was hopeless to imagine that any term of imprisonment would have any effect on the prisoner. His Lordship must therefore apply to the prisoner the law which applied to theft in a very wide and extended sense. Where a person was convicted of repeated thefts and was also convicted by the High Court, his Lordship in the case of a subsequent conviction of theft, if he wished to sentence him to transportation had no option but to sentence him to transportation for life. His Lordship was, in fact, bound to sentence him to transportation for life. The prisoner might, however, if he wished to do so, make representation to Government, as one prisoner had not long ago already done, and urge grounds showing why his sentence should be reduced, and the Government if they choose, had it in their power to reduce the punishment. But as the law stood, his Lordship had no option but to sentence the prisoner to transportation for life, and his Lordship wished this to be distinctly understood once and for ever. His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for life, and he at the same time told the prisoner that if he had grounds to urge why his punishment should be reduced he could, under a section provided by the law, submit a petition to the Government.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Municipal Office. Dr. Blaney presided, and the other members present were—Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., Mr. Kirkham, Dr. Pinkerton, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee. The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant), the Executive Engineer (Mr. Walton), and the Deputy Executive Engineer (Mr. Braham), were also present.

THE TULSI WATER WORKS.

Sanction was asked to the making of advances up to Rs. 10,000, on account of charges in connection with the late landslip at Tulsi, the amount to be adjusted hereafter against sanctioned grants for the Tulsi Water Works, Contractors' Accounts, or Contingencies, as the case may be.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked if any details had been supplied by the Engineer.

The Chairman—No.

The Commissioner—The Engineer is not at present in a position to give details.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote—No doubt the expenses have been very heavy.

The Commissioner said Rs. 6,500 had been advanced. The work was going on in three places.

The Chairman said Mr. Walton had informed him that the extra workmen were now being discharged. Four hundred were sent away on Saturday last.

Sir F. Souter asked how the Rs. 10,000 were to be adjusted.

The Commissioner—We cannot tell exactly at present.

Sir F. Souter said he supposed if the work was proved to have been rendered necessary by the fault of the contractors, they would have to bear the expense.

The Chairman—Yes.

On the motion of Sir F. Souter, seconded by Mr. Rugoonath Khote, the payment of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned.

The Commissioner, in accordance with the resolution of the Council of the 13th inst., submitted a statement by the Engineer showing the lengths of the Tulsi Main already laid, the length of pipes on hand, and the amount remaining to be supplied, together with information as the arrangements made for the supply of the remainder of the pipes.

The report was as follows:—

J. H. Grant, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—In reply to your endorsement No. 6670 of the 14th instant on the Town Council's Resolution No. 1145, I have the honor to report that the length of the Tulsi main already laid and jointed complete is 51,580 feet; the length of main laid in position and ready to be jointed is 17,638 feet; and the length to be laid is 31,172 feet. To cover this length, there are 17,997 feet of pipes in hand, some near the pipe line and some at the pipe depot ready to be removed by the pipe laying contractor, and there are yet to be received from the contractors 13,558 feet, which are contracted to be delivered here by the end of September next. As for the arrangements made for the supply of this balance, I beg to refer you to the previous correspondence on the subject, ending with Messrs. Graham and Company's reply of the 24th July last to our solicitor's letters written to them under your instructions on the 18th and 20th July respectively. In this they state that we have received a second telegram from Messrs. Laidlaw and Maclaren, informing us that the remainder of the pipes will be shipped before the 27th August, a steamer which leaves on the 4th proximo (that is August) will bring a large quantity, and a steamer which is fixed to sail on the 24th idem will bring the balance. Mr. Manning also, in his letter dated 25th July, received by the last mail, states that "the Italia is now being loaded with 600 tons and will leave on Saturday; and the balance is promised to be despatched on the 24th August. I have gone carefully through your list of deficiencies with the contractors and arranged with them that they shall make what more pipes and specials are required and send out by August steamer. I think from the returns that there are sufficient plain 24-inch pipes already made to replace breakages. I have also suggested to the contractors that it be better to send a few pipes in excess of the quantity ordered than that there should be a deficiency in Bombay; and they say they will do so." Unless therefore the contractors do not fulfil their assurance given by them to Mr. Manning and also wired to their agents, Messrs. Graham & Co., I expect the pipes to be all landed and delivered here in the early part of October. I have again telegraphed to Mr. Manning for information as to the quantity shipped by the s. s. Italia, and also as to whether the second steamer promised to be despatched on the 24th instant, is being loaded. But I think it will be as well to write to Messrs. Graham & Co., also about this, in order that they may obtain this information from the contractors and communicate the same to us.—I have, &c. RIENZI WALTON.

August 20, 1878.

The Chairman suggested that Mr. Walton should give the Council a short monthly report of a few lines showing the progress made in the laying of the pipes, which would be very satisfactory to the public mind.

Mr. Walton at once agreed to the suggestion, and it was formally resolved that a short monthly progress report should be submitted.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Executive Engineer applied for sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 800 to meet charges till the end of the current year on account of stores and contingencies, including cost of food, &c., for animals, Victoria Gardens, as the budget grant under this head of Rs. 2,000 will be fully expended by the end of the current month.

The Commissioner explained that when the budget was framed Rs. 2,500 were asked for under the above head, but the Gardens Committee cut it down to Rs 2,000, although he and the Engineer distinctly said at the time that if a larger grant was not made some of the animals in the Gardens must either be sold or allowed to die. They were told that if the amount (Rs. 2,000) was found to be insufficient, an additional grant could be applied for.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was of opinion that the Gardens Committee should be asked to report on the present application.

Mr. Rugoonath considered that, the Council having determined not to spend more than Rs. 2,000 for the purposes mentioned, those in charge of the Gardens ought to have arranged their expenditure accordingly.

Mr. Kirkham said the amount asked for was a small one, but there was a very important question of principle involved. Whether rightly or wrongly, the five gentlemen forming the Gardens Committee, when the budget was prepared came to the conclusion that the Rs. 2,500 asked for ought to be cut down to Rs. 2,000, and the Town Council confirmed their recommendation to that effect. And now they were informed that before the end of August the whole of the Rs. 2,000 would have disappeared, the fact being that the gentleman who had charge of this department, whoever he might be, had been spending far more than he was informed it was the opinion of the Gardens Committee and the Town Council that he ought to spend. In short, this particular officer said, "I know more about the matter than the whole of you, and I don't think it is at all necessary to confine myself to the limit you have assigned, but shall spend what I please." He (Mr. Kirkham) thought it was almost a point of honour for this gentleman to have confined himself to the amount sanctioned for the year. A Government servant who exceeded the grant made to him for the maintenance of his department would have to pay the extra sum out of his own pocket, and he did not understand why less strict rules should be applied to servants of the Municipality. The Town Council must control expenditure, or they were of no use.

Dr. Pinkerton proposed that the accounts showing the expenditure of the Rs. 2,000 should be laid before the Gardens Committee; and that the Committee should report as to the items on which there has been an excess over the budget grant, and how the excess has been caused.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the motion which was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement—viz: 3·72 square yards or thereabout at No. 69, Khoja Street, from Mr. Jeewa Nathoo, at Rs. 6 per square yard; and 8·61 square yards or thereabout at No 11, Cazee Syad Street, from Mr. Rahimtoola Bhoijeebhoy, manager of musjid, at Rs. 10 per square yard.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance from Essubjee Adumjee of ground taken up for the improvement of Balloo Sarung Street.

Sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 370 for raising the bottom of the Dipping Well, near the Gun Carriage Factory, Middle Colaba, which is leaking badly at present. The amount to be met from savings in sec. III, Repairs to Plant, Deputy Executive Engineer's Department.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 93-9-9 for petty stores and printing on account of Tulsi Water Works to be debited to "Contingencies" Water Works Loan.

A memorandum was submitted from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Graham and Company, agents Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, requesting that Rs. 60 may be deducted from the 2nd instalment due from them on account of the Fire Tax, as that amount was overpaid by them last time under a mistake. The refund of Rs. 60 was sanctioned.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 25 per mensem for lighting with gas the new road by the side of Malabar Hill Reservoir until the redistribution of lights is sanctioned by the Town Council and Corporation. The payment to be met from Tulsi Water Works "Contingencies."

Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding as called for in the resolution of the Town Council dated 13th instant, a statement showing the Municipal Commissioner asked the concurrence of the Town Council under section 249 A. of Act IV. of 1878 to the re-opening of the Christian burial ground attached to the Church of St. Francis Assis, at Lower Mahim. The consent of the Council was given to the re-opening of the burial ground.

A petition from the Portuguese inhabitants of certain streets in Cavel, praying that such streets may be lighted with gas, was referred to the Municipal Commissioner, to be considered, along with other petitions of a similar character, in connection with the re-adjustment of gas lights.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of the Council:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit an estimate of the cost of planting an avenue of trees on both sides of the new road called "The Eastern Boulevard" from the Mint to the European General Hospital."

The Chairman gave notice that he intended proposing a resolution with reference to the cultivation on the gathering grounds of Vehar, and to ask the Municipal Commissioner to make a report to Government, in order that it might be put a stop to at once.

The meeting then adjourned.

AT a French provincial theatre, the other day, in a military play, the actor, who was credited with the part of a general, slipped on the stage, and fell ignominiously at the very moment when he was supposed to be conducting his troops to battle. With ready wit, however, he saved himself from ridicule by exclaiming, "Soldiers, I am mortally wounded, but do not stay to aid me. Pass over my prostrate body to victory."

TRIAL OF THE NATIVE EDITORS AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

SURAT, AUGUST 19.

THE prosecution in what is now widely known as the case of the Surat editors and others opened to-day at the Adawlut before Mr. A. D. Pollen, who has been appointed Special Sessions Judge for its investigation. A false rumour had spread over the city that the first accused Goolabdas had been seriously ill for two or three days past; and an uncertainty existed in the minds of many whether the proceedings would commence to-day. Still, however, before the Judge took his seat on the bench at 11 o'clock, large masses of natives had found their way into the ample covered verandas of the Court, while a still larger number were crowded out into the spacious grounds of the Court premises. The grounds overlook the Taptee, the opposite banks of which are now covered with an extensive breadth of verdure; and the sweeping rush of its swollen flood made a peculiar murmur which mingled with the babbling noise of the crowds assembled in and about the Court. The prisoners were placed at the bar in the following order:—1. Goolabdas Bhaidas, a vakil. 2. Muncharam Ghellabhoy, editor *Deshi Mittra*. 3. Kikabhoy Purbhoodas, editor *Gujerat Mittra*. 4. Gunputram Ambaram, a grain broker. 5. Hurjeevan Mbowjee, also a grain broker. 6. Narronshunker Chandrashunker, a money-lender. They were charged with abetting or attempting to abet the commission of the undermentioned offences, namely, being members of an unlawful assembly; rioting armed with a deadly weapon; assaulting public servants when suppressing a riot; attempt to murder; and voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Mr. Branson, with the Government Pleader and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Gill appeared for the first, third, and fifth accused, and Mr. Perozshaw Mehta for the second, fourth, and sixth; while Mr. Gunnesh Wasudeo Josey, a vakil from Poona, and Mr. Ruttonsha Eruchsha, a vakil of Bombay, appeared for all the accused.

The undermentioned gentlemen were called as assessors:—Messrs. Cullianjee Lulloo, Goolam Mohideen Sumjoobhoy, Goolam Moostaffa Gooroo Meea, Gunputram Anoopram Mehta, Rustomjee Fuckeerjee Vachana, Goolabdas Laildas Nanavuttee, Pestonjee Pastaghia, Muneedhurpersad Tapipersad, and Vullubhram Vajeram.

Mr. Gill said the last-named gentleman was a relation of one of the accused; and it might perhaps be desirable to exempt him from service.

The Judge said there were only five assessors on the whole list who understood English; and he must select three out of them.

Mr. Gill said Mr. Vullubbram being a relation of Goolabdas, that fact might possibly be supposed to influence his opinion.

The Judge said there might be a difficulty in the selection of the assessors, and asked Mr. Vullubhram how he was related to Goolabdas.

Mr. Vullubhram.—I am his cousin.

Mr. Gill said he was instructed to say that he was his sixth removed cousin; that he was a very straightforward man; and that he (Mr. Gill) did not object to his being called if his Honour thought it proper to do so. But the learned counsel considered it to be right to bring the relationship to the notice of the Court.

The Judge said as there were two assessors who understood English, it might be inconvenient to have a third who did not understand it.

Mr. Gill said he had no objection to only two assessors being called to serve.

Messrs. Muneedhurpersad Tapipersad and Goolabdas Laldas were finally selected by the Judge as assessors in the case.

The sheristedar read the charges, to which the prisoners formally pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Gill said before the case proceeded he would make an application for copies of translations of articles in the newspapers and pamphlets, which had been put in, and on which the learned Magistrate had founded the conviction. When the defence applied for the Magistrate's notes, they were supplied the depositions.

The Judge.—And the exhibits.

Mr. Gill said the Magistrate appeared to have founded the conviction upon the articles. The defence did not know who made the translations. If they were done by somebody else than the Magistrate, they should like to know who made them, and also to have copies of them.

The Judge said he found the translations to be in Mr. Lely's own handwriting. If the learned counsel liked, he could have his own translations made.

Mr. Gill said that was what the defence intended to do. They found that the translations did not bear the meaning which the learned Magistrate had put upon them. If the learned Magistrate was a Sanscrit scholar, he could have made the translations properly; but if he did not, they should like to know who did them and put upon them the high colouring they bore. The learned counsel asked for copies of them.

Mr. Branson said he saw at the foot of the translations the words "true copies," but he did not know by whom they had been made.

It was finally arranged that copies of the translations and exhibits should be furnished to the defence.

Mr. Gill then applied that the accused be admitted to bail. He assumed that inasmuch as it was an offence against the State with which the accused were charged, it was to the interest of both parties that the State should not use any undue pressure, and should not seriously oppose an application for bail. The prisoners had been unable to get proper professional assistance; and the learned counsel wanted very much to get sufficient access to his clients; and as it was contrary to professional etiquette for him to go to the jail for instructions, it was desirable that his clients should be released on bail. They were not members of the criminal class: they were respectable people. Goolabdas was a well-known vakil and a man of property, and was not likely to abscond. Kikabhoy also was a well-known resident of the city. Hurjeevun was a large grain merchant; and none of them could be said to belong to the class commonly known as the criminal class. There was not the least reason to suppose that the ends of justice would suffer by all of them being admitted to bail. The learned counsel trusted that before the Court rose, his Honour would fix such bail as the accused could tender.

Mr. Perozshaw Mehta made a similar application on behalf of his clients. Muncharam Ghellabhoy was proprietor of the Victoria Press and also connected with two newspapers; Gunputram was a large grain merchant; while Narronshunker was a man of respectability and position. All the offences related to the abetment of rioting and were under the Code bailable offences. The evidence, the learned counsel urged, was principally of the abetment of rioting. It was by the greatest straining that the offence could be twisted into abetment of an attempt to murder. But even then, there was a precedent for bailing the accused which the learned counsel would mention. Goolabdas was some time ago charged with an attempt to murder when he (Mr. Perozshaw) was counsel for him. The case was committed to the Sessions. Mr. Birdwood, then Sessions Judge, after hearing all that the Government Pleader had to urge, and looking to the position of the party, exercised his discretion and admitted the accused to bail.

The Judge enquired what previous applications for bail had been made in this case.

Mr. Perozshaw mentioned an application was made to Mr. Lely before he committed the case, when he released the last three accused on bail. He finally committed them all without bail.

The Judge—Is that the only application made?

Mr. Perozshaw—There was no time for making any other.

Mr. Branson remarked that he might say there was no reason to suppose that the prosecution would be conducted in any but a fair way. Citing the section of the Code referring to bail, the learned counsel said it was a question for the Court to decide whether the accused should be released. The committing Magistrate had at first bailed the last three accused; but in committing them to the Sessions, he had thought proper to withdraw the bail. If the learned counsel objected to the present application, he did so on principle. It would be a dangerous precedent to establish if they were bailed after committal and even though the committing magistrate had seen reason to withdraw the bail. The learned counsel said he had no reason to believe that any of the accused would abscond; but in a matter like this, that was not the only thing to be guarded. In the presence of the assessors, the learned counsel did not wish to say anything to the prejudice of the accused; and personally he did not care if they were released on bail; but he would say it would be unadvisable as a precedent.

The Judge—No application has been made to the Sessions Judge since the case was committed two months ago.

Mr. Perozshaw said that was so.

The Judge—I will consider the question.

Mr. Gill asked to be allowed to reply. No application for bail had been made during the last two months, because an application for a transfer had been made to the High Court; and no Session Judge had been appointed to hear the case until his Honour's appointment was made. According to the scope of the Act, the question before the committing Magistrate was—Is it a question for further enquiry? If he considered—and that he did so consider appeared in the fact of the committal—that this was a case for further enquiry, the Magistrate, according to the Act, was bound to admit the accused to bail. Mr. Gill was instructed that the Magistrate founded his judgment on the translations, which were highly coloured and made by an enemy of the accused! The basis of the more serious charges was the translations. The learned counsel for the prosecution admitted that there was no danger of the prisoners absconding; but he mysteriously alluded to another danger, which he (Mr. Gill) could not conceive to be any other than that the accused, if bailed, would be able to instruct their counsel properly. Mr. Gill was not at all afraid of his learned friend mentioning to the assessors what the other danger was. He (Mr. Gill) said distinctly that he could not fairly defend his clients without having constant access to them. If the Crown were not afraid of that, what else could they be afraid of?

Mr. Perozshaw, in replying, remarked that section 390 of the Act gave the Sessions Judge far larger discretion and far larger reasons to proceed upon than to the committing Magistrate. His Honour would see that, under section 389, the learned Magistrate was perfectly justified in not accepting bail for the accused. No application for bail was made to him after committal, because they knew he had no power in that behalf. The defence intended to apply to the Sessions Judge as soon as the case was committed; but during the last two months they had had no opportunity to make the application, because, according to the evidence, the Sessions Judge of Surat was the object against which the instigation by the accused was said to be directed. The application did not come too late; and the defence had taken the earliest opportunity for making it. If the Court was assured that there was no danger of the accused waiting to take their trial, there could be no objection to admit them to bail under section 390. In support of his argument, the learned counsel cited the Queen *vs.* Scaife, 5 Jurist and 9 Justice's Practice Cases, in which it was held that the accused should be admitted to bail on the probability of his appearing to take his trial, and not on that of his supposed guilt or innocence. As to the occult danger which his learned friend mysteriously hinted at, Mr. Perozshaw felt it could make no impression on the mind of the Court. It was not openly mentioned, and the defence had no opportunity of replying regarding it.

The Judge said he was not prepared to give his decision. He should do so when he had gone through the depositions, which covered 567 pages of the Magistrate's notes.

Mr. Branson, in opening the case, said that, after a delay for which no one but the accused themselves were responsible, the Court had at last assembled to try them for the incitement of the riots which in April last disgraced the city of Surat. Making a passing allusion to the appointment of the learned Judge who had been specially selected to try the case, Mr. Branson addressed a few words of warning to the assessors. From the nature of the case and its surroundings and the position of the accused, it was probable that they (the assessors) had talked a great deal about the case and were perhaps personally acquainted with the accused. They were therefore requested to discard from their minds all that they had heard, and to allow no feelings of sympathy to cloud or warp their judgment. Sympathy was the last thing they were to exercise; for if the accused were guilty, they deserved no sympathy, but on the contrary, the reprobation of all loyal and peace-abiding subjects of the Crown. It was possible that the circumstance of the prisoners being concerned in an opposition to an objectionable tax might excite some sympathy. He (Mr. Branson) did not approve of the tax; but the Act having become law, there could be no excuse to riot against it. In drawing attention to the law and the charges, the learned counsel said the latter amounted to resisting the law, resorting to violence, and trying to bring the Government to sense by rioting, one of the objects of which was to bring about the death of Europeans. In section 107 of the Penal Code the offence with which the prisoners were charged was thus described—an act or offence is said to be committed in consequence of abetment where it is committed in consequence of instigation or in pursuance of the conspiracy, or with the aid which constitutes the abetment. Then in explanation 5 given in chapter 5, it was said that it is not necessary to the commission of the offence of abetment by conspiracy that the abettor should concert the offence with the person who commits it. It is sufficient if he engaged in the conspiracy in pursuance of which the offence is committed. Now, under that explanation, it was not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the accused were seen together in furtherance of the plot. It was sufficient to show that they were working together, probably at different places and at different times, in the prosecution of a common object. The learned counsel referred at some length to Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours to show that, in a case like this, it was not necessary to prove direct concert or even any meeting between the accused. That law had been applied to an important case which was tried in Calcutta on appeal—the celebrated Wahabee Case, reported in the 17th volume of Sutherland's Calcutta Weekly Reporter. It was not necessary for the prosecution in this case to show that the accused met in one place and concerted together the conspiracy. It would be sufficient to show that they, singly or in groups, went about and held meetings in the house of one of them in order to procure the withdrawal of the Licence Tax. Once the conspiracy was established, every member became an agent for the others. In the Wahabee Case, Ameer Khan was charged with abetting the act of waging war against the Queen. An application to remove the trial from Patna was refused. It was argued that the abetment was not committed in Patna, but in Calcutta, and that therefore the case should be removed. It was held, however, by the Calcutta High Court that the abetment was committed in Patna although the accused had at the time been residing in Calcutta, whence he sent monies to Patna to aid his accomplices; and the Chief Justice therefore held that the Patna Court had jurisdiction in the case. That decision was important, because there would be evidence called in this case to implicate some of the accused on one day, and some of them on another day and in another place. The learned counsel said he need not refer at length to the sections of the Penal Code regarding hurt and grievous hurt, because the assessors would hear from the evidence that hurt was caused to public officers whilst they were engaged in quieting the disturbance. Part of the evidence would be directed to establish that one of the accused instigated some of the witnesses that the chance of success of the intended riot would be greatly increased if the death of some European was caused. It would be for the assessors to consider whether grievous hurt was not caused to public officers in consequence of the incitement, and whether the accused were not guilty of abetment of the offence of causing grievous hurt and also of attempt to murder; because the law is that if one offence is incited and another offence committed, the instigator is still responsible for the graver offence. After reading the riot sections of the Penal Code and the definitions of an unlawful assembly, Mr. Branson urged that if the prosecution made out that the riot of the 5th April last was instigated by some or all the accused, then the charge was brought home to them all. The learned counsel proceeded to consider who the prisoners are. First of them was Goolabdas, a vakil, who ought to have known the serious character of the offence and the grave consequences thereof. The second was the proprietor of the Victoria Press and editor of the *Deshi Mittra* and proprietor of the *Gujerat Mittra*; and he as well as the third prisoner, the editor of the *Gujerat Mittra*, ought to have known what they were about. At the press of which Muncharam is the owner, the numbers of the *Svatantrata* [*i. e.* Independence] for January and February last were published with the name of Muncharam conspicuously printed on the outside cover as printer and publisher. It would be in the recollection of the assessors that in the month of February last there was a ferment and excitement in this city, which culminated in a meeting held on the 28th February at the house of Burjorjee Fraser. Before that meeting, appeared two numbers of the *Svatantrata*; and the articles which the learned counsel was going to refer to were written by Itcharam Suriaram, a friend of Muncharam, who was a member of the Sardha Poojuck [*i. e.*, knowledge-worshipping] Society. Coupling the article which appeared in the January number of the pamphlet with the short articles published in the *Gujerat Mittra* and the *Deshi Mittra*, considering the spirit in which those articles were written, and looking to the whole of the evidence, it would be for the assessors to say with what intent those articles were written.

Mr. Gill said there was no evidence that those articles were written by any of the accused. Probably the publisher did not know what the articles were; and what was very important, the name of the writer had been given up.

The Judge said as it was a disputed point, it need not be referred to now. Whether the article was admissible would depend upon the evidence.

Mr. Branson remarked that the question was whether the Court would decide the point now.

The Judge—It had better be deferred.

Mr. Branson said he thought his learned friend would object, and his learned friend was quite right in doing so. However, Muncharam admitted having sold the pamphlet.

Mr. Perozshaw Mehta—My learned friend will pardon me. Muncharam said he was not in Surat during the time that part of the articles were printed.

Mr. Branson—O yes, he says he was in Bhownuggur.

The Judge—I think the balance of convenience is in favour of deferring the point till a later stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Branson, in resuming his address, said he must next take up the articles which appeared in the prisoners' own papers.

Mr. Gill made a similar objection. The writer was known, and ought to have been indicted and prosecuted. Publishers were not expected to keep a lawyer in their office to tell them at every moment whether what came to be printed was libellous or seditious. Having had confidence in the writer, the accused had no reason to suspect the writer would betray them.

The Judge said he did not know who was referred to as the writer, and asked if it was the same person as the writer of the pamphlet.

Mr. Gill said the names of the writers of both had been given up, and what more should the Crown expect?

The Judge said it would depend upon the evidence whether the articles were libellous or not.

Mr. Branson said if his learned friends raised objections like this, he could not open the case, because of every thing they might say it was not proved.

Mr. Gill—The writers have been given up—why don't you prosecute them?

The Judge—There are some articles in the accused's own handwriting.

Mr. Branson admitted that those articles were innocent. Prisoners said that, in some of the articles, they tried their best to induce the people to open their shops. It depended, however, upon the evidence whether they were written with an intention to quiet the people, or whether the prisoners were so early raising a defence to the present prosecution.

The Judge said it would be more convenient to refer to the articles after evidence had been called to prove their relevancy.

Mr. Gill said he was afraid if the articles were referred to at this stage before their admissibility was proved, the effect might prejudice the minds of the assessors though not his Honour's mind. While on his legs, the learned counsel would mention that none of the accused was a member of the Society referred to by his learned friend.

Mr. Perozshaw Mehta, in supporting Mr. Gill's objection, said it was a well-known rule that counsel, in opening a case, might state facts, but he was not entitled to lay any document before the Court which might turn out to be inadmissible on the ground of irrelevancy. This was not a question of printer and publisher, but that of a common purpose and a common object, which latter could not be shown until the libel was proved.

Mr. Branson said he would take his Honour's ruling and proceed with the charges. The assessors would remember that about the 1st April last, there was a great deal of excitement in Surat, and some of the shops were closed. Cassiram Nurrotum would tell them that about that time he was called by a boy to the house of Goolabdas, where he also saw Muncharam and Kikabhoy. It was suggested to him that he should at public meetings which would be held in the course of a day or two make inflammatory speeches, inciting the people by frequent reference to the Salt tax riots, and that he should speak in opposition to the views expressed by the second and third accused. The arrangement was that Nos. 2 and 3 should make pacificatory speeches, and that Cassiram should neutralise the effect thereof. He was promised assistance from funds to be procured by the *mahajuns* (*i. e.*, Hindoo tradesmen). The evidence would show that Cassiram did make several inflammatory speeches, inciting the people to attack the Judge's bungalow and injure Europeans; and the evidence would also shew that at the riot stones and other missiles were mostly thrown at Europeans. No doubt it would be contended that Cassiram was an accomplice and required corroboration. There was general corroboration in the evidence, and the main features of his story were borne out by the mass of the evidence. The ferment increased; the shops were closed; and No. 6, the secretary of the Arbitration Court, was seen going about and urging the people to close their shops and to go to the house of Goolabdas. And people did go on the 2nd or 3rd April to the house, where meetings were held. Among them were three who had been convicted and sentenced as rioters. The general effect of the evidence was that Goolabdas, backed by Nos. 2 and 3, incited acts of violence and encouraged them with offers of money and other assistance. It was the learned counsel's duty to inform the assessors that some doubt had arisen in his mind as to the way in which one witness had come forward to give information to the police. He would not shrink from calling him and leaving the assessors to judge whether he was a reliable witness or not. His name is Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum. There was another witness Adamjee Allybhoy who would say that he saw Hashum at Goolabdas's house. Both would be called, and the assessors could form their own opinion. Neither the learned counsel nor the Government desired a conviction in the case; and if there was any reasonable doubt, the prisoners would get the benefit. It would be shown by another mass of evidence that the other accused were going about the city, inciting the people to riot. On the 3rd April, a meeting was held at the Castle at which Nos. 2 and 3 made pacificatory speeches; and coupling that fact with the evidence of Cassiram, the assessors would consider what weight to attach to his evidence. It would be found that, in carrying out the role that was given him, Cassiram protested vehemently against pacificatory measures. At noon on the 4th April, Cassiram also addressed a meeting held at the house of the Nuggur Sett in an inflammatory speech. There was great excitement in the city and Mr. Ollivant, the Collector, was mobbed. The assessors would have little doubt upon the evidence that all this was the result of the actions of the prisoners. On the evening of the 4th April, Cassiram says that he went to the house of Goolabdas to report progress, and there he saw a number of people assembled, among whom were several Seedees. Possibly Goolabdas must have had some reasons for the presence of such unlikely clients as Seedee boys. On the 5th April, the riot took place, resulting in damage to the Parakh Dispensary, injury to the police officers, to Messrs. White and Younghusband. These were, the learned counsel said, the facts of the case; and the assessors would think upon the evidence they were sufficient to bring home to the prisoners the offences with which they were charged.

The Judge said if the witnesses for the defence were called next Monday week, it would be time enough.

Witnesses were ordered to withdraw with the exception of Jevutchram, who managed the case for the defence, and Mr. Kallabhoy, vakil for the prosecution, who had been summoned as a witness for the defence.

It was arranged that the Government Pleader should act as interpreter for the prosecution and Mr. Ruttonsha for the defence.

Adamjee Allybhoy examined by Mr. Branson—I keep a shop in Surat for the sale of sundry goods. I remember the closing of the shops on the 1st April last. I had not closed my shop on that date. I know accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6. On the 2nd or 3rd April, No. 6 came to my shop near the Clock Tower. At the time that No. 6 came about 7 or half-past 7 a. m., all the shops were closed except my own. Two or three shops off, five or seven people were sitting in the veranda. I don't know the name of the owner of the shop. When I first saw Narronshunker, I saw him speaking to those people. He then came to my shop. The other people to whom he was speaking passed away. I was alone in my shop when he came. He said, "The Mahajuns have closed their shops—you, Borahs, should close yours too." He also said to me, "Come to Goolabdas's house; the Mahajuns are making arrangements about the Licence Tax." He also said, "All the shopkeepers are assembling there; therefore you should also come there." He adjured me to come by the oath and in the name of the four sins. I answered him "go, I will come." He then went away. I did not see him speaking to others besides myself. He went away towards the Jahappa Bazaar. I did not see if anybody accompanied him. A quarter of an hour afterwards, I went alone to the house of Goolabdas intending to go to the house where there was a meeting held. I went to Goolabdas's house in Gopeepurra. I there saw the first three accused. Work was going on in the house; it was unfinished. No work was actually going on when I went. Besides the three accused, there were many other people—25 or 30 persons, among whom were Golas, Banias, Mussulmans, and Borahs. Near the second door the three accused were sitting. Some of the other people were sitting, and some were standing. They were sitting on the ground-floor. Goolabdas said to me, "The Mahajuns have shut their shops; you, Borahs, should close yours; fight and assault those who come to get them opened. At the time of the salt tax, the Judge's bungalow was attacked, the panes of glass of his windows were broken; and the tax was withdrawn. If you do the same thing, the licence tax will be withdrawn also. If you are arrested, we will fight for you. We will send for barristers from Bombay." Accused Nos. 2 and 3 said, "Pay attention to what Goolabdas says." Muncharam also said, "See how we print and fight against Government." Much more was said, but I don't remember it. I said, "We won't commit a riot." Kikabhoy said, "Read the newspapers or borrow them from somebody." Persons were going out and coming into the house. I saw Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum and Bhan, cloth seller, there. The latter is now in jail on account of the riots. [Identifies Allybhoy]. I remained about half an hour at Goolabdas's house. I then went home. During the time I was there, a discussion was going on. I went alone from the house to my shop. I opened my shop and sat there about half an hour. I then remembered the oath of the four sins which Goolabdas had given me. I therefore closed my shop and went home. Goolabdas had at his house adjured me by the oath of the four sins. I kept the shop closed until after the Sircar caused it to be opened. I had no conversation with anybody at Goolabdas's house; I mean with any of the bye-standers who were there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill, witness said—I do not remember the day of the week on which I went to Goolabdas's house. I think it was the 2nd or 3rd April.

Mr. Gill.—Can you tell the reason why you remember the date?

Witness.—It was long ago; I cannot remember. I cannot give a reason for fixing the date; but without being able to fix it, I am quite positive it was the 2nd or 3rd April. I do business to the extent of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. I deal in new China, old bottles, pencils, glassware. I conduct the business since the last ten or eleven months. My shop was open yesterday in the forenoon, and was closed for the rest of the day, because I had to go out to dine. I had seen accused No. 6 once or twice in the Arbitration Court before he came to my shop. I went from curiosity to the Court. Nobody took me there. Since I came to Surat, I have always occupied my present shop. I came from Bombay to Surat a year and a half ago. I came because my father's house is here. I was not charged with gambling or cheating here, and obliged to leave Surat, nor was I similarly charged at Bombay: I was never in the hands of the police at Bombay. I was maintained by my cousin in Bombay. I never traded in gambling in Bombay. My cousin's name is Allybhoy Ismaljee. He possesses a press for making up bales of piecegoods. It is placed in Gunneshwady. The street I live in in Surat has no name; it is near Basurabi's house. I carry on miscellaneous business.

The Judge.—A jack of all trades!

Cross-examination continued.—I pay Rs. 3 rent a month. The name of my landlord is Curson. I have no receipts for the payment of rent. My shop is in the Borah quarter. From my shop I could see only two shops that were closed.

Mr. Gill—You told the learned counsel just now that all the shops were closed except your own. How do you reconcile that?

Witness—I said all the shops were closed when Narronshunker came, because I saw the shop opposite and that near mine were closed. When I saw No. 6, he was speaking at the shop of Cumroodin silver-wallah. I did not hear what he said, I saw him making no gestures. I did not see Cumroodin silver-wallah there. My shop is about fifty paces from the police chowkey. Narronshunker stood in the road. The police chowkey may be seen from where he stood. I never tried to see it from the spot where he was standing. The chowkey can be seen from the road. The five or seven persons who were in Cumroodin's shop passed by my shop after Narronshunker came to me. I don't know if any persons accompanied him. The men from Cumroodin's shop came afterwards to my shop. (Corrects himself.) No, they did not come to my shop; they went away. I do not know what the four sins are by which Narronshunker adjured me to come. I had not the slightest idea what the four sins were, I thought it was an oath. It is a sin among Hindoos, but not among Mussulmans, to kill a cow. Giving me the adjuration, Narronshunker went away in the opposite direction of the Clock Tower. I was at Goolabdas's house from half-past 7 to 8 a.m., not 10 a.m. I saw no carpenters, masons, sawyers, or any work people in Goolabdas's house. I saw no men or women stamping chunam. If 15 or 20 people were at work in the house, I should have seen them. The floor where Goolabdas was sitting was made of earth. There was no raised seat. There was only one chair. There was a boarded ceiling. I did not see any stairs to go up. The front door had been fixed with hinges; I don't know if other doors and windows had been put up. Goolabdas was not living there at the time. I knew he was building the house. I saw Nos. 2 and 3 that day: I had never seen them before. The second time I saw them was in the Magistrate's Court. Before I went into that Court as a witness, I had given a statement to the Police Superintendent of what I was going to say. A sepoy from Inspector Motilal came to call me, and I went. I don't know the sepoy's name or number. Before going to Motilal's I may have told somebody of my having gone to Goolabdas's house. I am acquainted with Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum. There are about 25 shops between his shop and mine. When I went to Motilal's, he asked me to relate what had taken place at Goolabdas's house. He did not tell me how he knew that I had been to Goolabdas's. He asked me if I had been there on the 2nd or 3rd April. (Changes the answer). He asked me on what day I had been there; and I said on the 2nd or 3rd April. He did not tell me he had received information that I knew all about it. When questioned, I related to Motilal all the particulars as I did to-day. I felt it rather strange that I should be sent for and questioned by Motilal. I did not agree with anybody to go and tell the story to Motilal. I was surprised when he sent for and questioned me in this way. I don't remember to how many persons I mentioned the fact of Narronshunker having been to my shop and of my going to Goolabdas's. I don't recollect the name of any person to whom I told the story before I went to Motilal's. Other people had mentioned the story to me: I don't know who. I don't know Lulloobhoy vakil or Kirparam vakil. I first met Mr. Kallabhoy vakil in the Magistrate's Court. None of the three mentioned the story to them.

The Judge—I don't understand. What do you mean?

Mr. Gill—I mean who suggested to him the story he has mentioned to-day.

Witness continued.—I know Sooleimanjee, who did not go with me to Motilal's. I don't know that he is a gambler. From Motilal's I went to the Police Superintendent's, but Sooleimanjee was not with me. In Motilal's room I was alone with him and a policeman. At the Police Superintendent's office there were some policemen with me. I don't know how many months there are in the English year. I know the names of some of the months—April, May, June, July, August, September. I went to Bulsar 18 or 19 days after I had been to Motilal's.

The Judge, in answer to Mr. Gill, said the witness's deposition was taken by the Police Superintendent on the 10th May last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perozshaw Mehta—My profits are nine or ten rupees a month. I have taken no account of my profits since I opened my shop. I have received a notice to pay Rs. 40 for the licence tax. I have not paid the amount. It is my intention to appeal in two or three days. The Rs. 40 stand in the list in my father's name, not my own name. My father has no interest in my shop. I have had no quarrel with my father: I separated of my own free will. My father has not turned me out of his house for my gambling propensities. Before I left Surat, I was living with my father. I had to separate on account of females' quarrels. I don't remember whether I stated before the Police Superintendent or the Magistrate that I went to Goolabdas's house on the 2nd April. This is my statement, and this is my signature.

Mr. Perozshaw read the portion in which the 2nd April was mentioned.

Witness continued—I do not remember whether I made that statement. It may be correct. At Goolabdas's house, Muncharam said "Assault, commit a riot, and don't open your shops."

Mr. Perozshaw—Now see, before the Magistrate, your answer was "Muncharam said, attend to what Goolabdas says; he said nothing else whatever." Which of these stories is correct?

Witness—They are both true. I then stated what I remembered; and at present I state what I now remember. I believe in the Koran. No Mussulman takes a false oath on the Koran. I have not been sworn in this Court on the Koran. I will swear on the Koran that what I have stated to-day is correct.

To the Judge—There is no oath more binding than the oath on the Koran; but the oath of God is greater than the oath on the Koran. I have sworn by God.

Mr. Perozshaw asked that the witness be sworn on the Koran, remarking his Honour would find the witness exceedingly reluctant to swear on the Koran.

The Judge—And if he swears on the Koran, will you plead guilty? (Laughter).

Mr. Perozshaw said he was not bound to make any admission in a criminal case.

The Judge to witness.—Will you now take an oath on the Koran?

Witness—I don't see why I should do it.

The Judge said he had never seen a witness sworn on the Koran; and he did not see how he could do it here.

The matter then dropped.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—Nobody has taught me to come and tell this story here. There was a veranda to Goolabdas's house, but there were no steps to it.

The Judge to assessors—Have you any questions to put to the witness?

Mr. Goolabdas assessor.—None at all.

The Court then adjourned until Tuesday the 20th inst., Wednesday being a native holiday, the Court will not sit that day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

THE DEBATE ON LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

TURKEY in Asia is to be maintained because it is an outpost of British power, and is to be reformed; and the enormous responsibility is to be cast upon us of defending, at such a moment as it may please Russia to acquire a frontier not accessible by road, 2000 or 3000 miles from our resources, and only continuous with the whole mass of the unbroken territory of Russia. We are to reconstruct the police, the judicature, the revenue, the civil service, the appointment of governors, and, finally, we are to staunch all those fountains of corruption in Constantinople which have hitherto vitiated all benevolent schemes of reform of the Porte. This is the wild scheme which is coolly proposed to us—not proposed to us for our acceptance (Opposition cheers) but which is undertaken upon the responsibility of the Government, carefully concealed from us in its inception and in its negotiation—concealed from us till the discovery of it was of no use, weight, or value whatever, because the full force of the covenant, whatever that covenant was, had already been contracted by her Majesty's Government (hear, hear). What are the reasons for this unheard-of procedure; and I call it in the sense which I have just described, a mad undertaking, (loud Opposition cheers). I want to know at what period of British history, and by what British statesmen, such an act as this would have been done. I have some knowledge of those who have taken a leading part in the foreign affairs of the country for the last forty or fifty years. I have sat in the Cabinet by the side of the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, Lord Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston, Lord Clarendon, and Lord Russell; I have known their modes of looking at these affairs; I have known the regard they paid to the rights and duties of England and of other countries—of the measure which they took of the power of England and of the limitations placed upon all human power, and I do not hesitate to say that there is not one of those men who would for one moment have looked upon such a scheme as has been concocted in the dark by the members of the present Government (Opposition cheers). It would be presumptuous in me to speak, in presence of hon. gentlemen opposite, with equal confidence of the late Lord Derby, but I am bound to say I have precisely the same conviction of the departed statesman, that had such a scheme been presented to him he would have taken the course with respect to it which has been taken by his distinguished son (cheers), and would have said, "I will not look at such a plain; it is not within the limits of practical or rational politics." What are the reason for this step. Some have been advanced; let us look into them. The Under-Secretary (Mr. Bourke) has said, other people are undertaking responsibilities and shall we take none? He complains that we are so entirely without responsibilities (laughter). I had thought that in the condition of the British Empire we were tolerably well supplied with them (hear, hear, and laugh-

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ter). The Under-Secretary drew a comparison. He says that Russia is going to take responsibilities. What responsibilities is Russia going to undertake? A nine months' occupation of territory, with the concurrence of Europe. But what sole responsibility is Russia going to undertake? The Under-Secretary did not point out: has he got another Schouvaloff-Salisbury Memorandum in his pocket? (Opposition cheers and laughter.) He says that Austria has undertaken responsibilities. Certainly she has. I am no great admirer of Austria, but I may say that her responsibility extends over a territory inhabited by 1½ millions of people, and that territory is already surrounded as to more than one-half of its circumference by a frontier conterminous with her own. This responsibility she has undertaken in the face of day (Opposition cheers). Her manner of obtaining it has been perfectly honourable. No man that I know, however he may disapprove of her general policy, is entitled to find the slightest fault with the form of her procedure. She has obtained the warrant of Europe: she is acting with the authority of Europe, and her act is one within limits and bounds (cheers). She is not going to take charge of half a continent by virtue of an agreement made with closed doors by the representative of a Ministry upon his own responsibility (hear, hear). The Under-Secretary also used an argument which seemed to me more extraordinary, but which was in harmony with the Oriental character of these proceedings (laughter). He stated that Russia is a country which is in the greatest possible want of recruiting ground, and that she uses few men in proportion to her means of subsistence. I was always under the impression that Russia, in proportion to her means of subsistence and possession of the comforts of life, had a large number of men indeed, and that her recruiting was the easiest operation that could be conceived. The hon. gentleman might as well have got his recruiting ground out of the "Arabian Nights" (laughter). So far from Russia desiring to make a recruiting ground south of the Caucasus, which is set up as a phantom by the Under-Secretary, I affirm that Russia, during her possession of Georgia, has never even extended her common conscription south of the Caucasus. Is the hon. gentleman prepared to deny that? [Opposition cheers.] I say that the statement made last night by the Under-Secretary was most extraordinary. I do not think, however, that it is entirely his fault. I think it is owing to the poverty of his material and of the case with which he had to deal [Opposition cheers and laughter]. But the statement was worthy of that case [laughter], and is utterly and entirely irreconcilable with the facts. Sir, I venture to say that this extraordinary production, which is called the Anglo-Turkish Convention, will be viewed with astonishment by our children and by our children's children [loud Opposition cheers.] But it would not be well that all the service should fall upon the Under-Secretary. It is right that the Chief Secretary for Foreign Affairs should make some contribution towards the arguments in favour of this scheme. Accordingly he has made a contribution in the shape of the despatch which has been in our hands for some days. He foresees that all through Asia Minor, as a consequence of the recent war, there will be a great disintegration of the Ottoman rule, a probable dissolution of society, and an absolute necessity, if there is to be order and peace, for some kind of intervention. If this intervention enables the Ottoman Government to manage its affairs with more efficiency in Europe, by a parity of reasoning it will do the same in Asia Minor. But that is not all. We are told that Europe has to contend with greater difficulties from that country often being in revolt; but that was not the case, for the inhabitants of Asia Minor were the best Mahometan population in the whole Turkish Empire except Mesopotamia and the south-east. Captain Burnaby, in his recent ride through Asia Minor, who has put all sorts of things into my mouth, is the witness I will call in support of my view of the character of the population. When, then, was Asia Minor disturbed by rebellion? The Government has set up their case, and has made it a justification for this most extraordinary convention ever made, and I challenge you to show me a document in the Foreign Office of an anterior date to this one where it has ever been done. This impending rebellion must have been got up to suit the case and the great necessity that existed to find some sort of justification for what had been done. The fact of a rebellion impending over Asia Minor is a novelty totally unheard of. I never even heard a whisper of it, and there is not the slightest pretext for saying that society in Asia Minor is worse now than it was generations back (hear, hear). The noble Lord has said—"Why do not you give us an alternative policy?" For what? The Congress of Berlin has provided that, and the Government has also provided one in the most extraordinary of all the extraordinary features of this extraordinary proceeding (cheers). Her Majesty's Government has provided for two totally different jurisdictions—one of a higher, the other of a lower authority, which may come, and is likely to come, into absolute conflict [hear, hear]. On June 4, they sign a Treaty with the Sultan under which he binds himself to settle with this country certain reforms to be introduced into Armenia; and on July 13 her Majesty's Government sign another Treaty at Berlin, with the Sultan also, and the other Powers, representing an authority higher than your own and that of the Sultan, that the latter shall introduce certain reforms into certain parts of his dominions. The Government have thereby set in motion two authorities by making their own arrangements with Turkey in the dark, and without the knowledge of the other European Powers [hear, hear]. When the question of Armenia was raised in the Congress of Berlin, England was not in a condition to deal with it, and you did not tell the Congress what you had already done with Turkey [cheers]. But why not? The Sultan was already under obligations to Europe to execute reforms all through Asiatic Turkey, and if you wanted to strengthen that obligation, why not have invoked the authority of Europe? Did you think your authority greater than that of Europe? [Cheers.] Did you think that intervention in the Sultan's affairs would be prejudicial to him when done by others, but favourable to his independence when done by you? [Hear, hear.] Suppose the Sultan had made an arrangement with Russia the same as he has with you, would you have allowed Russia to have taken such a course? (Cheers.) No; for a hundredth part less than what you have done you would have called out the Reserves and come to this House for a vote of six millions [Opposition cheers]. What I object to most of all is that the tendency of your acts assumes in some cases a different character, and you assume to establish one law for yourselves and another for others [hear, hear]. Lord Salisbury, in describing a philosophic historian, says that he is an individual given to wild and speculative ideas, and not suited to the counsels of the statesman [hear, hear, and laughter]. I believe, however, that when it comes to his turn he will be able to make a more formidable rejoinder. England is to undertake the defence of the Turkish frontier against Russia, and covenants for her good government, and therefore she takes possession of Cyprus. I shall not be surprised, when this philosophic historian comes to handle this subject, and come he will [Opposition cheers], he will give quite a different version of the affair, and relate it something like this—England, that is the English Minister [hear, hear], wanted to possess Cyprus, and in order to induce the Sultan of Turkey to give it up he undertook to defend the Sultan's frontier against Russia, and in order to make it appear decent in a philanthropic point of view he obtained a stipulation for the good government of Asia Minor. Why have we not had an explanation of the motives which induced the Sultan to enter into this Convention. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in a moment of dangerous candour and communicativeness, a quality in which the rest of the Government have not greatly erred [laughter and cheers], last night told us that this Convention was kept back from our knowledge because if it had gone forth to the world people would have persuaded the Sultan not to have signed it; so that it was necessary that the Sultan should be kept in the dark in order that he should sign it by not giving the world an opportunity of giving an opinion on the matter. The publication of such a Convention being about to be signed by the Sultan would have opened every mouth in Europe, and there would have been so much light thrown on it that it would have been fatal to the signing of the document [cheers]. It appears to me that we are really living in the "Arabian Nights" [cheers and laughter], rather than in the reign of practical politics in the generation of our forefathers, or in my earlier days. So strange is it that, as we pass from point to point, new wonders continually open to us [cheers], and I do not believe that we shall, even in this debate, be able to view this question as a whole, or have any real conception of the immense responsibility which it involves [cheers]. I want to know what is the doctrine of the Government about the binding force of treaties. This country in 1871 made a declaration upon this point, and I am going to attack the power and the title of the Government to make this Convention [hear, hear]. I say they had no power or title to do it, and that having made it is an offence against European law, and that it has no legal force until the Powers of Europe have agreed to it. The Treaty of 1871 contains a positive stipulation against anything being done without the consent of all the European Powers, and such was the opinion of Earl Derby on the 8th March last. If what you have done can be done it can equally be done by other Powers, and might not Russia claim the cession to her of Mitylene as you have had Cyprus ceded to you? [Cheers] I am perfectly alarmed at the conduct of her Majesty's Government with regard to treaty obligations [hear, hear]. A short time since you were the champions of public law, but since then you have sent your fleet within the Dardanelles and kept it there in a time of peace, and was not that a violation of public law? [Hear, hear] My learned friend the member for Denbigh Burghs gave notice of a question upon the subject to her Majesty's Government, but it was received with such a storm by the Ministerial side of the House [cheers], that I shall never forget that my hon. and learned friend thought it was better not to put the question; and in the meantime the British fleet remained, and remained without the sanction of the Sultan being made known to us, in the Dardanelles in a time of peace (hear, hear). What declaration do we find in the Protocols about the Dardanelles? We find that her Majesty's Ministers have taken upon themselves on behalf of England to determine, without the consent of the other Powers of Europe in what way we shall hereafter construe that article in the Treaty of London which refers to the Dardanelles. Lord Salisbury has inserted in the Protocols, at page 270, a declaration on behalf of England that "the obligations on her Britannic Majesty relating to the closing of the Straits do not go further than an undertaking to respect the determination of his Majesty the Sultan, in conformity with the spirit of existing Treaties." Therefore England for the future declares that she will not be bound by the letter of the Treaty of London, but that she will fall back upon its spirit, and that she will make herself the judge of that spirit. It appears to me that this is a breach of treaty. What is the ground on which you claim to make this separate treaty with Turkey? I confess that that Treaty seems to me to be an utter violation of the Treaty of London. Have foreign Powers no ground of complaint of the method of your proceeding in this matter? You brought them to Berlin, in the full belief that you were there for the purpose of maintaining a very high doctrine about European public law, and for the purpose of contending that the provisions of the Treaty of 1866 were unalterable except by European authority. In that belief you carried them through all the important parts of the Treaty of Berlin and it was only at the close of the discussion of the Treaty that they found that, in the meantime, not by European authority, not with the knowledge of any Power but in concert with Turkey, you had altered the Treaty of 1856 behind the back of Europe by establishing a sole protectorate and a sole right of intervention in Asiatic Turkey, and by assuming an occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus. That was in direct contradiction of the doctrine laid down by all previous authority. I do not know whether hon. gentlemen opposite think it worth their while, or any part of their duty, to look back at what has been said by previous authorities. On July 22, 1854, Lord Clarendon writes as follows—"If such reforms are to be promoted by foreign influence, it can only be by means of friendly counsel and advice, and not by an interference guaranteed upon treaty engagements into which no State could enter without abnegating its independence." You have taken a treaty engagement from Turkey, and that engagement is given to you alone. Where, then is the Treaty of 1856? What has become of the stipulation that interference in the affairs of Turkey shall be the concern of Europe, and of no individual Power. You have completely reversed another noble portion of the policy of that time. When England and France went into the Crimean war the first thing that they did was, as they were contending for public law, to come to an agreement that neither the one nor the other would turn any of the results of the war to their own private advantage. But what have you done? You did not, it is true, go into a war. You contented yourselves with a diplomatic war, which you carried on pretty actively. That self-denying ordinance was a noble proceeding on the part of France and England, and stands in the greatest contrast to what has lately been done. I have yet to learn that the people of this country will approve of this reversal—this secret reversal—by the sole authority of the Government of their traditional policy. I confess that foreign countries have a great right to complain of what we have done in this matter (Opposition cheers). I consider it a most ungenerous proceeding in regard to them, and I think it even goes further than a want of generosity. According to all I have yet heard it deserves the charge of duplicity. You go to Berlin in a character which at the time you must have known to be a false one, that of maintaining the public law of Europe when you yourselves had already broken that law. It is not enough to say that no Power has protested against what has been done; it is not a very dignified thing for the Powers of Europe always to be protesting, but do you think you have the goodwill of those who may be specially called the Mediterranean Powers. What does Italy think of your conduct? You say you have spared the susceptibilities of France, but by your separate contract with the Soltan you have stepped in between France and her most cherished associations in Syria. Do you think if France had acquired Cyprus it would have raised no jealousy in you? (Opposition cheers). The noble Lord (Lord Sandon) has quoted M. Gambetta, but in quoting his words he made use of the astonishing statement that he was a witness who was biassed against the Government. The noble Lord must have been very ill-informed. Has he never heard of the *Republique Francaise*, and does he not know that that journal is the organ of M. Gambetta? Does he not know that it has been the business of the *Republique Francaise* all through the war and the struggle which has followed to commend the policy of her Majesty's Government. But there is another organ, the *Journal des Debats*. What does that say on the present occasion: "Let England reply to the following question. If France in the days of her power had done what England had just accomplished, and if she had done it in the same manner, what would England have thought (hear, hear.) I know what England would have thought (cheers.) The writer goes on to refer with justice to the part which we took on the annexation of Savoy and Nice, trifling and trumpery annexations in themselves and whether they were desirable or not they gave no public scandal, yet such was the jealousy of this country in regard to them that I really believe had it not been for the fact that the negotiations for a commercial treaty were proceeding, and that so the public attention was turned into another channel, it is probable that we should have drifted into a war with France on the subject of that annexation. I feel exceedingly the slight which has been put upon France. It would hardly be agreeable to the recollections of the people of France that she should commit herself to a protest at a time when that protest must be in words alone. When I look back upon the past I feel grateful to France for the position she has taken on the Eastern Question. I know there is a probability that the statement may be stoutly resisted by hon. gentlemen opposite, but I am inclined to think that one of the best things which have been done in the last few years for the Christian peoples of the East was done mainly through the energetic agency of France. I mean the intervention in regard to the Lebanons [cheers]. The past history of that intervention can but be agreeable to all concerned. By firm language and firm action the Governments of England and France interposed to stop a state of things which was of the extremest horror in Syria; a state of things of which evidently the noble Lord has never heard in his life [laughter and cheers]. The Government of England and France required Turkey—not in such a despatch as that of September, 1876, on which the Porte poured contempt—to put to death the Pacha who had been the agent of these horrors. That Pacha was put to death, and the circumstances happened which will always happen when intelligent language is used to Turkey, and when that language is backed by competent power. An excellent arrangement was made for the province, which has enjoyed comparative happiness ever since. I am bound, as an honest man, to say that England and France deserve a leading part of the honour which was due for that transaction. If France, in the days of her weakness, now sees us step in between her and her historical associations, do you believe that it will go unremembered in the days of her prosperity? (Cheers.) But if the foreign Powers have a right to complain of this Convention, what of Parliament? The treaty-making power of this country is a great anomaly. It is one of those powers and prerogatives which are endured because it has been used with moderation in regard to precedents, to the rights of Parliament, and to the convictions of the people, and when not so used is intolerable (loud and protracted Opposition cheering). That Constitution of ours, which has undoubtedly been to so great an extent the admiration of the world, has attained its position because the various powers which it contains have never been used in a spirit of reckless disregard of Constitutional rights (renewed cheering). Have or have not the Government been guilty of this disregard. They have yet to show their case on the subject? As it now stands, in my opinion, they have been so guilty, and they have not made a good use of the treaty-making power, they have not adhered to known principles of action. I have thus shown that they have overstepped the Treaty of Paris, and that they have rejected altogether the obligations of that Treaty against a sole interference in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire. The treaty-making power has been safe because it has been used by men who had knowledge of the public sentiment, and by men who knew that the country were aware of what they were about (cheers)—not by the presentation of Treaties—that is a totally different matter—but, to adopt the excellent expression used by my hon. friend the member for Chelsea, because the general lines of the negotiation were known. And you cannot show an important stipulation which has been introduced into a Treaty—if you can, it would be different from this—except that of which the general lines were known (cheers). In all the cases which the noble Lord quoted, which have no doubt been supplied to him, was there one which had been secretly negotiated? The proceedings in reference to the Treaty for the cession of the Ionian Islands extended over many, many months. It was perfectly in the power of Parliament to interfere to stop that Treaty when it pleased. The offer made by her Majesty's Government had been very well known, and even if it had not been known for many years before, it was perfectly well known that it was a matter which was made dependent on the state of opinion in England. There is no instance of a Treaty of great importance, involving far and remote interests, imposing large responsibilities, certain in given contingencies to impose heavy sacrifices on the people, and entirely beyond the lines of ordinary precedent, which has been negotiated and ratified in secret, and produced to Parliament when it has received its final seal. If at this moment we had found—which we have not found—the Berlin Treaty a bad Treaty, we are at liberty to do so. We have not yet passed the day of ratification. The intervention of the Parliamentary Chamber by a well understood precedent can stop the ratification of a treaty—that is to say, if Government chooses to stop the ratification of a treaty in consequence of such intervention, it is liable to no charge of bad faith. I may refer to the case which happened in 1841 or 1842. A question of great difficulty and importance, and of considerable soreness between the two countries, referred to the right of search for slaves between England and France. A Treaty had been entered into between England and France. After it had been concluded the French Chamber manifested a spirit unequivocally hostile to it, and the French Government refused to ratify it, and the British Government accepted the decision, and admitted, although the result was to be lamented, that the French Government was within the rights it was entitled to exercise. And so we stand with reference to the Treaty of Berlin. There is nothing which stands in it precisely as we should have anticipated. Everything within it stands within a certain measureable limit of deviation of what we might have anticipated, and yet there it would be in our power to interfere. On the contrary, there is a new, strange notion—almost like a revelation from another world—of matters totally unknown to English politics, totally unknown to the course of our precedents, produced to us, and no means are given us of considering them. The ratification takes place several days before the existence of the Treaty is made known to us. The noble Lord is incapable of any unkindly action; were it not so, I should have thought he was mocking us when he said, "You ought to have known quite enough about it, for hints of all kinds were cast about" (hear, hear). I think this is a very serious matter. I think we have lost very greatly indeed the sympathy and respect of the nations of Europe by the conclusion of this Convention ("No," and counter Opposition cheers). I do not think we have fallen into that sort of contempt which follows weakness. I do not expect we shall fall into that sort of contempt. I believe it to be one of the most fragile and threadbare of all the methods of party warfare when I hear that before the accession of the present Government England was despised all over the Continent. England is not so poor and weak a thing as to depend on the reputation of this or that administrator, and the world knows pretty well what England is made of. I am by no means sure that the world is of the same conviction as to the standard of her moral action [Opposition cheers] as it is with regard to the standard of her material strength. Now, I am desirous that the standard of her material strength should be highly estimated by the other nations of Europe, but it is of more vital consequence that we should stand high in their esteem as lovers of truth and honour and of openness in all our proceedings, as those who know how to cast aside the motives of a narrow selfishness, and to give scope to the consideration of broad and lofty principles [cheers]. I value our insular position, but I dread the day when we shall be reduced to a moral insularity. I desire that sympathy should be cherished with every country, but I have the sorrowful conviction that the conclusion of this Treaty will militate against that, mixed up as the proceedings are all along with the profession of British interests, which, although I believe them to be perfectly fictitious and imaginary, yet have been pursued with a zeal and greediness as if they had been the most real and vital in the world. I am afraid that proceeding has greatly diminished, not, as I have said, the regard for our strength, but for our moral action. If that be so with foreign countries, it should be still more so with Parliament. I do not hesitate to say that, although the treaty-making power has stood on a firm foundation down to the present era, proceedings such as those of her Majesty's Government have a direct tendency to remove that foundation, and, if persevered in, would undoubtedly bring it into question. I will not fail, so far as my power carries me, in the duty of protesting against it. I grieve over that which has taken place. I am obliged to recal words which I used in this House eighteen months ago with regard to the contingency which has now arrived, when I said that, if the work of liberation is done, but not done with the good will and approval, and furtherance of England, as a man I should rejoice, as an Englishman I should deplore. That is the case in which we stand with regard to this work of liberty. Even at the last moment in the Congress at Berlin the attitude of England has not been favourable to its extension. When we hoped we were emerging from all our controversies, and I was beginning to cherish the belief that these keen debates—for keen they must be on this great Eastern Question—were reaching a close, we are now startled with a greater novelty than any yet forced on us, with a novelty of which we have not the least reason to suppose that it will be the last [Opposition cheers]. We are perplexed with the apprehension that so long as the voice of the country has not been taken upon them, and so long as this Government continues to be sustained by a majority, so long will they be repeated and renewed from time to time, and more and more damage will be done to the good name of the country and to the prerogative of Parliament [cheers]. First, we have been setting up these imaginary and fictitious interests, then there is the prosecution of these interests by strange and unheard-of schemes such as never occurred to the imagination of statesmen of other days. Then we have these strange and unheard-of schemes prosecuted in a manner which appears to indicate a very deficient regard indeed to the authority of the law of Europe and the just respect due to foreign Powers. And these, again, are associated with a disregard and in a manner which might even be called a contempt, of the rights of Parliament; and lastly, we have along with these a belief strengthened rather than weakened by the evident absence of any eagerness on the part of her Majesty's Government to give us any financial information—that the result of these operations of her Majesty's Government—I will not give it a less disrespectful name—is likely to be, with an increase of responsibility, no increase of strength, but rather a diminution—a loss of respect abroad, a shock to constitutional institutions at home, and an increase also of the burdens which are laid on the back of a too confiding people [loud and prolonged Opposition cheering.]

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The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

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Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

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Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1852	....	£ 76,925
„	1862	£300,600
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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN on favourable terms.

A REVERSIONARY BONUS of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.

The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

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It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every five years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1 000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 8

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

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MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premi ms.

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Bombay, October 30, 1877.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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